NOTES AND QUERIES:

A Medium of Intercommunication

FOR

LITERARY MEN, GENERAL READERS, ETC.

"When found, make a note of."—CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

No. 198. [EIGHTH SERIES.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1895. { PRICE FOURPENCE. Registered as a Newspaper.

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON'S

LIST OF FORTHCOMING WORKS.

BY FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS.

FORTY-ONE YEARS in INDIA: Subaltern to Commander-in-Chief. By Field-Marshal LORD ROBERTS of Kandahar, V.C. G.C.B. G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. In 2 vols. demy 8vo.

With Portraits of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir Abraham Roberts, Sir Henry Lawrence, General Nicholson, Sir James Outram, Lord Clyde, Sir William Mansfield, H.H. the Ameer of Afghanistan, &c., and Maps or Plans of Delhi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Kaubul, Kandahar, &c.

In 2 vols. demy 8vo.

A MEMOIR of RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN. By W. FRASER RAE. With an Introduction by the MARQUESS of DUFFERIN and AVA, K.P. G.C.B. With Portrait.

In 1 vol. demy 8vo.

THREE YEARS at the COURT of the AMIR. By JOHN ALFRED GRAY, M.B., late Surgeon to his Highness the Amir of Afghanistan. With Portrait and other Illustrations.

In 2 vols. crown 8vo.

A MEMOIR of FRANCES TROLLOPE, Mother of Thomas Adolphus, and Anthony, Trollope, Author of 'The Domestic Manners of the Americans,' 'The Widow Barnaby,' &c. By her Daughter-in-Law, FRANCES ELEANOR TROLLOPE. With Extracts from her Diaries and Letters, and with 2 Portraits.

In 1 vol. crown 8vo.

MEMORIES of FATHER HEALY, Parish Priest of Bray. With a Portrait of the Rev. James Healy.

In 1 vol. crown 8vo.

ON the TRACK of the MAIL COACH. By F. E. BAINES, C.B., Author of 'Forty Years at the Post Office,' sometime Surveyor-General of Telegraphs, Assistant Secretary, and Inspector-General of Mails.

In 1 vol. crown 8vo.

STONYHURST MEMORIES. By PERCY FITZGERALD, M.A. F.S.A., Author of 'The Romance of the Stage,' &c.

In 1 vol. small crown 8vo.

LETTERS of EDWARD FITZGERALD to FANNY KEMBLE (1871-1883). Edited by WILLIAM ALDIS WRIGHT, D.C.L. With Portraits on Steel of Mrs. Kemble and Edward Fitzgerald.

In 2 vols. crown 8vo.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS of NOTABLE PEOPLE at HOME and ABROAD. By CHARLES K. TUCKERMAN, first Minister Resident of the United States of America in Greece. With Portrait.

In 1 vol. demy 8vo.

The KEELEYS: on the Stage and at Home. By WALTER GOODMAN. With Portraits and other Illustrations.

This work contains incidentally reference to Macready, Paul Bedford, Robson, Phelps, Buckstone, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, Madame Vestris, Mrs Stirling, Benjamin Webster, Charles Mathews, Miss Helen Faucit, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, Sir Henry Irving, and others.

In 1 vol. demy 8vo.

The STORY of BRITISH MUSIC. From the Earliest Times to the Tudor Period. By FREDERICK JAMES CROWEST, Author of 'The Great Tone Poets,' 'Musical Anecdotes,' &c. With Illustrations.

In 1 vol. large crown 8vo.

REMINISCENCES of Mrs. DE MORGAN. To which are added Letters to and from her Husband, the late AUGUSTUS DE MORGAN. Edited by her Daughter, MARY A. DE MORGAN. With a Portrait.

In 1 vol. crown 8vo.

ETON in the FORTIES. By an Old Colleger, ARTHUR DUKE COLERIDGE. With Frontispiece.

In royal 8vo.

The HISTORY of the QUEEN'S ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT. By Lieut.-Col. JOHN DAVIS, F.S.A., Author of 'Records of the Second Royal Surrey Militia.' Vols. II. and III., with numerous Maps, Plans, and other Illustrations, 24s. each.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY & SON, New Burlington-street.

Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., LTD.

BIBLIOGRAPHICA.

TO BE COMPLETED IN TWELVE QUARTERLY PARTS.

Large imperial 8vo. 10s. net.

Annual Subscription (Four Numbers), £1 10s. net.

PART VII., now ready, contains:

Venetian Ducali, by JOHN W. BRADLEY; **English Provincial Presses**, Part III., by W. H. ALLNUTT; **The Grotesque and the Humorous in Illuminations of the Middle Ages**, by Sir E. MAUNDE THOMPSON; **Notes on the Latin Bible of Forty-two Lines, 1455**, by RUSSELL MARTINEAU; **The Transference of Woodcuts in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries**, by ALFRED W. POLLARD; **Some Notes on American Book Clubs**, by ERNEST DRESSEL NORTH.

*** The First Volume of 'BIBLIOGRAPHICA' can now be obtained from the Publishers, or through any Bookseller, in the Four Quarterly Parts, price 1*l.* 10*s.* net; or bound in half-morocco, Roxburghe style, by Zaehnsdorf, for 2*l.* 2*s.* net.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

Edited by Professor WILLIAM JAY YOUMANS.

Established over Twenty Years. The only Magazine of its Class.
Records all Scientific Facts and Discoveries. Is a Register of all Scientific Developments.
Is so Written as to be Interesting and Instructive to the General Public.

Price 2s. 6d. net. Annual Subscription, 30s. net.

TO BE ISSUED SHORTLY.

THREE IMPORTANT WORKS ON BIBLIOGRAPHY.

ENGLISH BOOKBINDINGS in the BRITISH MUSEUM. Illustrations of more than 60 Examples, English and Foreign, selected on account of their beauty or historical interest. With an Introduction and Descriptions by W. Y. FLETCHER, F.S.A., late Assistant Keeper, Department of Printed Books, British Museum. The Plates printed in facsimile by W. Griggs, Chromo-lithographer to her Majesty the Queen. Folio. Limited to 500 Copies, 3*l.* 3*s.* net.

EARLY ENGLISH PRINTING. A Portfolio of Facsimiles illustrating the History of Printing in England in the Fifteenth Century. Edited by E. GORDON DUFF. Royal folio. 300 Copies will be printed for sale. The price to Subscribers before publication will be 1*l.* 5*s.* net; after publication, 2*l.* 2*s.* net.

ENGLISH ILLUMINATED MSS. By Sir E. Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., Principal Librarian of the British Museum.

PATERNOSTER HOUSE, CHARING CROSS-ROAD, LONDON.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1895.

CONTENTS.—N° 198.

NOTES:—Division in Music, 281—The River Effra, 282—South Benfleet Church, 283—Fiddler at Revels—Day of the Month—"Poison"—"Cambogue"=Clown—"Legerline," 284—"Sun-dog"—Dorset Dialect—"Children and chicken must ever be picking"—M.P.-ships in 'Dict. Nat. Biog.'—English Judgment of Art, 285—"Servery"—Second Motto for 'N. & Q.'—Dr. S. Heynes—"Comfortable"—Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk—Literature *v.* Science, 286.

QUERIES:—Wagell—Warwinckle—Waskite—Mary Russell—Origin of Motto—Human Sacrifice—"Winchester Watch," 287—Madame Vestris—Thos. Bardwell—Glamis Castle—"A counsel of perfection"—Niello Cup—Edinburgh Charterhouse—"Oyster of Veal"—Sin-eaters—Napoleon's Imperial Guard—Electric Light, 288—Basel University—Bird Names—Mary Pontifex—"Heart of hearts"—Leitchtown and Gartur Arms—Authors Wanted, 289.

REPLIES:—Church Registers, 289—Roman Roads—Mary Herbert—"Madam," 291—"Oaken"—"Running the Gantlope," 292—Arms of See of Canterbury—"Rumford Soups"—Freemason Female Charity—Goldfinches Poisoning—Thatched Churches—"Does your mother," &c., 293—'Frankenstein'—F. J. Robinson—Welsh Place-names, 294—The Moon and the Weather—Philip II.—Grace Curran—Hops—"Dictate"—'Kalevala,' 295—"Muggleswick"—Motto of Order of Thistle—Colne Priory, 296—Pope Joan—Robin of Ridsdale—"Abif"—Maypoles, 297—Gretna Green—Bull-roarer—Hay in Church Aisles—Rain at Cherra Poonjee, 298.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Mrs. Boger's 'Bygone Southwark'—Magazines—Cassell's Publications.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

DIVISION IN MUSIC.

An account of this old and forgotten English phrase may be of some interest. I will begin by giving the definition of it supplied in Grove's 'Dict. of Music':—

"*Divisions* in the musical nomenclature of seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were rapid passages, slow notes divided into quick ones, as naturally takes place in variations on a theme or ground. Hence the word can be applied to quick consecutive passages, like the long semiquaver runs in Handel's *bravura* songs."

The phrase is of interest, first, because it seems to be exclusively English. The Italian language might be thought the likeliest source from which it could have been adopted; but I have searched for it vainly in the one or two Italian musical treatises of the sixteenth century obtainable in the Bodleian; neither can I find evidence of it in any Italian (or French) dictionary.

Secondly, it is remarkable, as appearing in English literature suddenly, and, as it were, full grown. The very first example that I possess applies it figuratively. Richard Harvey, who intervened with a pamphlet called 'Plain Perceval,' in the word-war between his brother Gabriel and Tom Nashe (1590), there says, "all divisions framde with such long discords, and not so much as a concord to end withall, argues a bad eare, and a bungling artist." Next we find it in Shakspeare:

> It is the Lark, that sings so out of tune,
> Straining harsh discords and unpleasing Sharps,
> Some say the Lark makes sweet division, &c.
> 'Rom. and Jul.,' III. v.

And after this it is common in the dramatists, Ben Jonson, Marston, and others. The following, from Waller, may repay quotation, as describing an annoyance which many have felt:—

> So others with division hide
> The light of sense, the Poet's pride;
> But you alone may truly boast
> That not a syllable is lost:
> The writer's and the setter's skill
> At once the ravish'd ears do fill.

Addressed to Lawes, the musical composer.

Coming down to the eighteenth century, we find Sheridan, in the *Critic*, speaking of "Signors and Signoras, gargling glib divisions in their outlandish throats." Burney also, in his 'History of Music,' prints specimens of the "divisions" performed by some of the great singers of his time; their "bravuras" or "roulades," as we should say. But by this time the word was dropping out of use.

Something more may be said as to the meaning. The division or breaking up of a series of notes may be done in either of two ways: by voice or instrument making florid variation on its own simpler theme; or by one instrument against another, the one giving the "ground," the other "dividing," the two producing harmony. This latter sort of division would be the same as "descant." We find the distinction exactly made by Christopher Simpson, in his treatise called 'The Division—Violist,' 1659:—

"There are two kinds of division, viz., a breaking the ground, and a descanting upon it. Breaking the ground is the dividing its notes into more diminute notes. Descant-division is that which maketh another distinct and concording part unto the ground."

It is this latter kind of division which Shakspeare may seem to mean when he speaks of:—

> Ditties highly penn'd,
> Sung by a fair queen in a summer's bower,
> With ravishing division to her lute.
> '1 Henry IV.,' III. ii.

It may be added that a few authors use the verb *to divide* with the same intent. I may quote:—

> Most heavenly melody
> About the bed sweet musicke did divide.
> Spenser, 'Fairy Queen,' I. v. xvii.
>
> And all the while sweete musicke did divide
> Her looser notes with Lydian harmony.
> III. i. xl.

The commentators on Spenser cite for illustration Horace's words:—

> Grataque feminis
> Imbelli citharâ carmina dividet.
> 'Od.,' I. xv.

Of dubious meaning and variously explained. But howsoever we take them, it is scarcely conceivable that this casual phrase should have been

suddenly seized and adopted by English musicians with no trace of any intermediate use.

In conclusion, I have only to say that I should gladly see any notice of musical division from earlier sources than those which I have supplied.

C. B. Mount.

14, Norham Road, Oxford.

THE RIVER EFFRA.

In the *City Press* of 11 Sept. occurs the following paragraph, which naturally suggests one or two questions. No clue is given as to the publication in which the article originally appeared :—

"'B. G. J.,' writing to a contemporary on the 'Lost Rivers of London,' speaks of the Effra as one of these. It was, he says, 'in one respect perhaps the most interesting, historically, of all the tributaries of the Thames. It took its origin in the high ground of Streatham, near Crown Hill, Norwood.....And there frequently on a summer's afternoon, some 300 years ago, might have been seen Queen Elizabeth stepping into her royal barge for a trip up the Effra, winding its way through the groves of Vauxhall and Brixton, to visit her "trusty and well-beloved" at Raleigh Hall, which stood till recently not far from Water Lane. Tradition has it that he would join the queen there and the voyage be continued, through the delightful scenery of Dulwich and the Leigham Valley, round to Streatham Hill.'"

"The world knows little of its greatest men," and I am afraid that society at large would be sorely puzzled if it were cross-examined as to the course of the stream which once rejoiced in the proud name of "the River" Effra. I knew it, however, fifty years ago, when it ran visibly (it now runs underground) along the eastern side of the Brixton Road. A little stream, save only when enriched by sudden floods; and then, if its waters met the flood tide of the Thames, it would overflow its banks, and for some distance the Brixton Road would be impassable for foot passengers.

I have thought it worth while to devote a few lines to the "lost river." Some better informed correspondent may be able to state the exact spot from which it springs. Probably B. G. J. is correct in saying that it took its beginning near Crown Hill, Norwood.

A good map of the 'Parish of Lambeth, divided into Ecclesiastical Districts,' issued in 1824, renders it possible to trace the course of the Effra with tolerable accuracy. Unfortunately, however, the map does not extend beyond the limits of the parish, and the stream enters the Lambeth district from the parish of Streatham. Commencing then at the Lambeth House of Industry, the stream runs down Croxted Lane; at the "Half Moon" inn, at Dulwich, it receives an affluent from the east (or may this be the main stream?); from the "Half Moon," skirting the park of Brockwell Hall, it runs along Water Lane, past the police station in the Brixton Road. Here it takes a sharp turn to northward, runs parallel to the Brixton Road (access to the houses on the eastern side of the road is gained by a series of little bridges); it continues its course along the Brixton Road till it reaches St. Mark's Church, where it takes a sharp turn to the west, skirting the churchyard. It now crosses the Clapham Road, and runs along the south side of the Oval, sending off in a north-westerly direction a branch which falls into a circular basin, probably on the spot on which stand the great gasholders so familiar to the eye of Surrey cricketers. It now runs northward, is crossed by a bridge at Vauxhall turnpike, and falls into the Thames a little above Vauxhall Bridge. The last section of the stream is marked in the map as "Vauxhall Creek," a name which appears to apply to the river from the Thames to the Oval.

This map has been compared with the 'Survey of the Poor Law Commissioners' in 1841, and with the plans given in Blanch's 'Camberwell.' The river is not indicated in Bacon's 'New Ordnance Survey Atlas,' on the scale of nine inches to the mile, issued in 1879; so that by this time the stream had passed away from public view, to fulfil the useful if not ornamental function of flushing the main sewer.

Allen says that the bridge over the Effra, at the east of St. Mark's Church, "is called Merton Bridge, from its formerly having been repaired by the Canons of Merton Abbey, who had lands for that purposes" ('Lambeth,' p. 391).

To what has already been said may be added some observations of Mr. W. H. Blanch, the historian of Camberwell :—

"One of the most noted *maisons grandes* of Dulwich is Belair, with its delightful expanse of meadow, adorned here and there with grand old forest trees. The grounds contain some very curious specimens of the pollard oak, and tradition says that these trees were so cut by Cromwell's soldiery. Much additional charm is given to the grounds by the silver streak of water which intersects them, said to be one of the arms of the river Effra, up which Queen Elizabeth made a royal progress! That the queen did make this royal progress is a local belief which it would perhaps be unadvisable to doubt; but this much may be said, that Her Majesty could not have selected a more charming neighbourhood to feast her royal eyes withal."—W. H. Blanch, 'Camberwell,' p. 409.

Here the Elizabethan legend flourishes, and I should like to inquire whether it rests upon any other authority than popular tradition. Was the Effra ever of sufficient importance to allow a royal barge to traverse its devious windings from the Thames to Dulwich? And if it was, did Elizabeth ever traverse it?

Dr. Montgomery, Bishop of Tasmania, in his 'History of Kennington,' published in 1889 (he was for some time Vicar of St. Mark's), observes that in 1753, "the whole space now occupied by the Oval and other streets was then open meadow, through which the Effra meandered at will." And again he says :—

"The river Effra, on its way from the high grounds of Brixton to the Thames, intersected Kennington. It

was a sparkling river, running over a bright gravelly bottom, and supplied fresh water to the neighbourhood. Occasionally the water was muddied at its source, by the rain floods washing down the banks, and occasionally at its outlet by the Thames' floods sending up mud. This river is now a sewer."—'Kennington,' pp. 63, 81.

Certainly to-day the weary Londoner would not seek for rural delights and bodily repose at Lambeth Marsh. It is not very lovely; nor do its sparkling streams tempt forth the jaded citizen; though it is not so very long ago since Vauxhall Gardens drew great crowds of people to see the illuminations and the fireworks. But it was otherwise at the beginning of the present century.

Twenty years ago, says Allen, writing in 1826,

"Lambeth Marsh was considered a rural retreat; leading from it were numberless pretty walks with pollard willows on each side. Hither the citizen would repair for an evening stroll. A windmill or two made up the rustic scene, in many places worthy the pencil of some of the best Dutch masters."—'Lambeth,' p. 296.

He adds, whilst writing about Lambeth Walk, that "in the beginning of the last century, there was a place of public entertainment here called Lambeth Wells. It was at first opened on account of its mineral water, which was sold at a penny per quart" ('Lambeth,' p. 346). The two wells were used as early as 1697.

W. Sparrow Simpson.

SOUTH BENFLEET CHURCH, CO. ESSEX.

I lately paid a visit to the church of South Benfleet (or Benfleet as it is now called), and there came across an idea which I think so good that I venture to submit it to 'N. & Q.' as a specimen for adoption in other churches. Hanging on a pillar facing the south, or main entrance was a succint description of the architecture of the church. It was placed in a strong frame and protected with a coat of varnish. I copied it into my note-book as follows:—

St. Mary's Church, South Benfleet.

The church consists of a nave with north and south aisles, chancel, south porch, and west tower. The original Norman church probably consisted merely of a nave and chancel with a semi-circular apse at the east end, like that which still stands at Hadleigh.

West Doorway, A.D. 1140 *about*.

The oldest part of the church, then, as it now stands is the old west doorway which opens from the nave into the tower. The ornamental side of this doorway faces the tower, which shows that it was originally an outside doorway, as, had there been a tower from the first the more ornamental side of the arch would have faced the church.

Chancel Arch Pillars, about A.D. 1240.

The chancel of the old Norman church appears to have been rebuilt in the thirteenth century, and the walls may be of this date, but all the windows and other architectural features are later, with the exception of the pillar carrying the chancel arch, the moulding and general form of which show them to belong to the time of Henry III. A south aisle the east end of which formed a chapel, probably the Lady Chapel, was added to the Norman nave in the reign of Edward II. The octagonal columns and arches of this aisle remain, with the exception of the column opposite the entrance, which differs somewhat from the rest, and was rebuilt, owing to some failure in the foundations, in the sixteenth century. The lower of the two credences at the east end of this aisle is the original credence of the Lady Chapel. Its mouldings correspond with those of the capitals to the octagonal columns. The floor of the south aisle appears to have been at a higher level than that of the nave. It has since, however, been lowered, and the rough foundations of the columns are now visible above the floor. The floor of the Lady Chapel was raised above its old level in the fifteenth century; the old credence was disused and a new one formed higher up in the wall. The bracket on the east wall of the chancel probably supported an image. The corbel on the south wall took the end of one of the main timbers of the original aisle roof, which was a lean-to. The roof as it now stands is flat, and appears to have been altered from its old shape when the clerestory was added in the fifteenth century to the nave.

Tower, about A.D. 1390.

The next work of importance that was done in the church was the building of the western tower, late in the fourteenth century. Its eastern side is placed on the old west wall of the nave, as the builders seem to have been afraid to have risked carrying it on an open arch between the nave and lower stage of the tower, as was usually done. Most likely this was owing to the treacherous character of the ground on which the church stands. At the angles of the tower are great buttresses, each marked with a "consecration cross" worked in red brick in the rubble masonry of which the walls are built. The tower once had battlements, which have been destroyed, and the present wooden spire, some 150 years old, most likely replaced a leaded one such as we see in some of the old Norfolk and Hertfordshire and Essex churches. The belfry contains five bells, about 200 years old.

North Aisle, Clere Story, South Aisle Windows, South Porch, about A.D. 1430.

In or about the year 1430 considerable changes were made in the church. The north aisle was built, of which the handsome clustered columns remain with the arches they carry and the outer walls. A clere story and new roof were put on the nave, the south aisle was raised and a flat roof put on to correspond with the other side, and new windows were inserted in the south aisle walls, a new south doorway was made and the magnificent oak porch was built. The east end of the new north aisle formed a chapel the credence of which remains. The north-east corner of this chapel is curiously built, as if to provide for the hanging of some picture across the angle. The north aisle floor was, of course, on the same level as that of the nave. In this aisle was a doorway which has now been built up, and in one of the buttresses is a staircase which led to a gallery crossing the aisle and thence probably returning round and so gaining access to the rood-loft built across the chancel arch. The eight stone corbels of the clere story are carved with the emblems of the four evangelists and with four grotesque faces. They must have carried the ends of the curved braces to the tie-beams of the roof of the nave, which most likely was lower than the present one. But of this nothing certain can be said, as the nave was re-roofed about a couple of centuries back, and the corbels now carry nothing.

Chancel Arch and Side Windows, about A.D. 1450.

Nothing very definite can be said about the chancel arch, but from certain points about the form of the

chamfering, which corresponds with that of the inner arches of the side windows of the chancel, and also from the fact that it does not seem exactly to fit on the capitals of the columns, it appears most likely that it was built when the side windows and the present credence were inserted in the walls of the chancel. This was about the middle of the fifteenth century. The chancel roof is a good example of the same period, though the lesser roof-trees are hidden by a modern plaister ceiling.

North Aisle Windows, about A.D. 1480 *or later.*

Late in the fifteenth or early in the sixteenth century three flatly arched windows were inserted in the north aisle. At the same time was built an east window to the chancel of similar character to these, but this has in its turn been replaced by the present modern window. There are some fine fragments of old stained glass in the windows of the north aisle. On the chancel floor opposite the organ lies an old grave slab of the thirteenth century; on the panelling above this is fixed a portion of an old fifteenth or sixteenth century brass. On the floor of the sanctuary is a slab in memory of the Clerk family, one of whom placed the present beautiful black and white pavement in the chancel A.D. 1734. A brass on the wall near the font is a record of the devoted labours of the Rev. T. A. Cook, a former vicar of the parish.

JOHN T. PAGE.

5, Capel Terrace, Southend-on-Sea.

A FIDDLER AT REVELS AND CHURCH ALES IN 1594.—In a volume of depositions in trials in the Bishop's Court at Wells, 1594–5, Anne Eglesfeild, the wife of John Eglesfeild, deposes that "John Hewishe is comonly.....taken.....to be a very poore man, and not worth.....xls.," and that he is

"reported and taken.....for a fidler, and such a one as goeth from parishe to parishe, to playe on his fiddle vppon revill daies and churchales. And this, the rather she is induced to belive, for that she hathe seene the said Huishe use to playe one a fiddle at Chewton churchouse, where this iurat dwelleth."—Leaf 90, back.

On leaf 97 John Ridler deposes:—

"That he.....hath diverse and sundry times knowne, hard, and seene the articu'at John Huishe to play vppon a rebecke or gitteron or fiddell at his neighboures and frendes houses in Litton, to be mery and make pastime, but in good and honest sort, for ought this deponent ever hard or sawe."

I have not seen any trace of a child marriage in these Wells depositions. The usual libel cases occur. One volume of 1628 is taken up with a trial about two seats in a church.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

DAY OF THE MONTH: HOW EXPRESSED.—The printer of 'N. & Q.' insists upon placing the number of the day after the name of the month. I respectfully submit that this is the less reasonable method. Take an illustration: 6 John means the sixth year of that king's reign; John 6 would mean the sixth king of that name. So 14 September means the fourteenth day of that month; September 14 ought to mean the fourteenth month of that name. When the date has to be written out at full, it is invariably "the fourteenth day of September," and hence all lawyers and official persons always write 14 Sept. Besides, those who have much to do with written dates (*e. g.*, genealogists) know that 14 Sept., 1895, is much more helpful to the eye than Sept. 14, 1895.

W. C. B.

"POISON."—The earliest instance I can find of the use of this word in its later sense (=*venenum*) is in 'D'Aubigné' (1550–1630), as quoted by Godefroy. Littré and all other dictionaries in which the original meaning is mentioned at all simply announce the change, without giving any date. In the 'Roman de la Rose,' written (i. e., that portion in which the word occurs), some time in the first half of the thirteenth century, we have (2042–3, ed. Méon):—

Car ge sais par quel poison
Tu seras tret à garison.

Which the English translator has thus rendered:

I wot myself what may thee save
What *medicyne* thou woldist have,

which seems to show that in his time, at all events, the word was no longer used, if it ever was (which I am inclined to doubt) in English otherwise than it is at present. Chaucer, moreover, writing about the same date, never uses it otherwise (see 'Pardoners Tale'). Some of your correspondents possibly can give us an earlier authority than D'Aubigné for the change of meaning in French, or a later instance than I have quoted of the other, viz. =*potio*, which is found also in the 'Roman de Renart,' nearly contemporary with Lorris, the author of 'R. Rose':—

Seront ce doncques les merites
Que je aurai de mon servise
Que je vous ai la *poison* quise
Qui bone est contre vostre mal.

Vv. 19360–63.

F. NORGATE.

"CAWBOGUE"=CLOWN.—From the *Northern Whig* of 18 Sept. the following is extracted:—

"During the recent Kerry election one of the speakers referred to Mr. Kilbride as a 'cawbogue,' and many people were sorely puzzled to known the meaning of the term. Light is thrown on the matter by a letter, signed 'Kerry Celt,' in to-day's *Daily Express*, which states 'the word *cawbogue* (spelled in Irish *cabog*) is said by Dr. Joyce to be obsolete, but found in the composition of local names—*e.g.*, Ard Nagabogue, at the mouth of the Fergus, in Clare.' This is translated by the Four Masters 'the height (or hill) of the clowns.' The word means a 'clown' or 'unmanneerly fellow.' Apparently it is not wholly obsolete in South Kerry."

W. W. DAVIES.

Lisburn, co. Antrim.

"LEGER-LINE."—I observe in 'N. & Q.,' 8th S. viii. 257, a reference to *leger-line*, under the heading 'Leyrestow'; I do not know why. In my 'Dictionary' I give the etymology from F. *léger*, light; but further "light" is desirable. What is

the French for *leger-line?* And what is the Italian for it? The German is *Nebenlinie.* And can any one produce a quotation for the English word older than the following? 1775, Ash's 'Dictionary': "*Legerline* (term in music), a line above or below the five, to receive an ascending or descending note." I hope all correspondents will continue my practice of giving a new title to an article whenever a contributor starts a new hare. I am not positive that this word has no connexion with A.-S. *leegan;* but there is much that requires to be cleared up. WALTER W. SKEAT.

"SUN-DOG."—I have cut the following paragraph from the *Isle of Wight Mercury* of Aug. 31:

"A correspondent writes to ask what a 'Sun-dog' is. I am sure I can't tell him. I might enlighten him upon the subject of a 'sad dog,' but then that is not a 'Sun-dog.' The animal—or whatever it is—made its appearance near Yarmouth and Freshwater during the late thunderstorm. But allow me to quote the correspondent's own words:—'The sun shining brightly on our right hand, and lighting up a range of downs on our left; behind these downs a large mass of black clouds illumined by frequent flashes of vivid lightning, when what appeared like a fire balloon—only, of course, with a much more powerful light, as there was strong sunlight—was seen travelling slowly in front of the black clouds against the wind and apparently going out to sea in front of us. We—for the others in the coach saw it also—however, unfortunately lost sight of it at a turn of the road, and did not see it again. I spoke of it next morning to the boatman at the bay, and he then called it a sun-hound or sun-dog, and said that it was a light effect only, but was unable to tell me anything else."

JOSEPH COLLINSON.

Hendon, N.W.

DORSET DIALECT.—In the inquiry concerning Hayford Bridge ('Chancery Petty Bag, Commissioners' Inquisitions concerning Charitable Uses,' 43 Eliz., pt. i., No. 11), occurs:—

"And also Comon of pasture for two kyne to be goinge and depasturinge in the Comons of Beare m'she as other of the Comoners there doe And also Comon of pasture for two *hallyers* or draught horses to goe feede and depasture in the Comons of Beere m'she aforesaid dureinge all such tymes as they shalbe in or about theire worke in theire harnes for the amendinge and repayringe of the said bridge and highe waye And also comon of pasture for a sowe (wch her *vare* untill the vare be waynable) to goe feede and depasture in and uppon, &c..... And the said Robte of Childe Ockeford gave on the east side of the said bridge two *hames* or quillitts of lande, &c."

The italics are my own. It would be interesting to know whether the terms *hallyer*, *vare*, and *hames*, as here used, still survive in the land of (?) *blue* cheese. C. E. GILDERSOME-DICKINSON.

Eden Bridge.

"CHILDREN AND CHICKEN MUST EVER BE PICKING."—This proverbial expression is given in the 'N. E. D.,' but the only reference is to Hazlitt's 'English Proverbs,' 1882. Ray, however, has "Children and chickens must be always picking." In Camden's 'Remains concerning Britain,' 1674, the expression appears as "Children and chickens are always feeding." Tusser, in his 'Fiue Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie,' 1580, has (p. 178, ed. 1878, E.D.S.): "Young children and chickens would euer be eating."

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

M.P.-SHIPS IN 'DICT. NAT. BIOG.'—The following small additions may be made, *sub* the various names in vol. xliii. of 'D. N. B.':—

William, first Baron Paget, was M.P. for co. Stafford from at least as early as 1547 until created a peer.

Sir James Palmer, of Dorney (died 1657), was almost certainly the M.P. for Queenborough 1621–22, and for Canterbury 1626. The date of his knighthood is not recorded, but it must have been after 1626.

Sir Henry Palmer, of Wingham (died 1559), was M.P. for Bramber April-May, 1554.

Sir Thomas Palmer, beheaded in 1553, was M.P. for Guildford 1529–36.

Sir Henry Parker, son to eighth Lord Morley, who died *v.p.* 1553, was M.P. co. Hertford 1549 till decease.

Sir Calthrop Parker, of Arwarton, was M.P. for Suffolk 1601.

Sir Philip Parker, of Arwarton, was M.P. for Suffolk in both Short and Long Parliaments of 1640 until secluded in 1648.

Sir Nicholas Parker, of Ratton (died 1619), was M.P. for Sussex 1597–98.

Sir William Parr, afterwards Marquis of Northampton, was M.P. for co. Northampton 1529–36.

Sir Thomas Parry (died 1560) was M.P. for Wallingford 1547–52, 1553, and 1555, also for co. Hertford 1559.

Sir Thomas Parry, his son (died 1616), represented Bridport 1571 and St. Albans 1610–11, in addition to the honours enumerated.

Sir Lawrence Parsons (died 1698) was almost certainly M.P. for Boroughbridge in 1659.

W. D. PINK.

ENGLISH JUDGMENT OF ART.—In the late Dr. Hake's 'Memoirs of Eighty Years' (1892, p. 60), we read:—

"Had Government allowed such a man as Mantell a thousand a year for the purposes of science, he would have brought the geology of his day to perfection! How creditably they might have amended the sacrifice by withholding the 70,000*l.* from the British Gallery for the purchase of a sham Raphael, and a preposterous Rembrandt, which the pencils of those artists never touched—an invalid housemaid on a throne as Virgin, and a Charles the King on a cart-horse! Raphael painted only beauty, Rembrandt only grace. But the English are the meanest judges of art in Europe. An Italian picture-dealer would have set them right in a few minutes."

This is a portentous indictment indeed, and must give qualms to the unskilled visitors to our

great National Picture Gallery; but surely the experts of that institution must be gifted with more discrimination than is credited to them by Dr. Hake! By the way, the list of *errata* prefixed to Dr. Hake's volume should be very largely increased. JAMES HOOPER.

Norwich.

"SERVERY" = SERVICE-ROOM. — On the glass door of the service-room of a recently built hotel at Herne Bay there is painted the word "Servery." This appears to be a new word, for I do not find it in the 'Imperial,' the 'Century,' or Prof. Skeat's 'Etymological Dictionary.'

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

A SECOND MOTTO FOR 'N. & Q.'—It strikes me that, without superseding Capt. Cuttle's dictum which figures on the first page of our pleasant medium of inquiry, not a bad second or alternative motto may be found in a line from the first book of Virgil's 'Æneid':—

Quærere constituit sociisque exacta referre.

E. WALFORD, M.A.

Ventnor.

DR. SIMON HAYNES. — Your correspondent MR. C. R. HAINES may be interested to know that Sir William Butts, physician to Henry VIII., immortalized by Shakespeare, appointed MR. HAINES's ancestor one of his executors. A clause in Dr. Butts's will reads: "To Doctor Haynes a ring and he one of my executors."

CHAS. JAS. FERET.

"COMFORTABLE" = COMFORTING, KIND. — This word *comfortable* I have many times heard used in the sense it conveys in 'King Lear,' I. iv.:—

Yet have I left a daughter,
Who, I am sure, is kind and comfortable.

And in the Communion Service of the Book of Common Prayer: "The most comfortable sacrament."

Such a sentence as: "Ah! bad off as she was, she was that comfortable she'd never deny a cup o' tea to a neighbour," left no doubt as to the meaning of the word. Possibly it is more commonly employed in an active sense than I suppose.

HENRY ATTWELL.

Barnes.

HENRY GREY, DUKE OF SUFFOLK.—In the course of a very interesting note in the number of 'N. & Q.' for 28 Sept. (8th S. viii. 242), DR. SPARROW SIMPSON speaks of a decapitated head, supposed to be that of an Earl of Suffolk, which is preserved in the church of the Holy Trinity, Minories. I presume the word "Earl" is a slip for *Duke*, the head being probably that of Henry Grey, who succeeded his father as Marquis of Dorset in 1530; was created Duke of Suffolk by Edward VI. in 1551, after the deaths of Henry and Charles Brandon (both considered to be Dukes of Suffolk, because, though they died on the same day of the sweating sickness, the younger survived the elder by about half an hour); and was executed for taking part in the rebellion against Queen Mary in 1554. He was the father of Lady Jane Grey (executed a few days before him) by Frances, daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and of Mary Tudor, younger daughter of Henry VII., and widow of Louis XII. of France. Mary died in 1533, and the duke married in the same year Katharine Willoughby, by whom he had two sons, who died as aforesaid in 1551, their death giving occasion to the title being conferred upon Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, whose head is believed to be the one in the church of the Holy Trinity, Minories. W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

LITERATURE VERSUS SCIENCE.—It is not easy to understand why literature should in some cases be the enemy of science. Goethe complained that it cost him eighteen years of labour to overturn Newton's theory of colours, and although he received the applause of poets and metaphysicians, artists and architects, he could not get a smile of approval from a single physicist.

The readers of 'N. & Q.' will have noticed some vigorous assaults on science from a vigorous pen, but I cannot find a more glaring instance of the incapacity of a literary man to understand a scientific argument than in a letter printed in the biography of Dr. Ingleby, and addressed to a lady in Highgate. He says, in reference to my paper on the question as to whether the sun puts out the fire:—

"Have you seen Mr. Tomlinson lately? He has been exposing a lighted candle to the sun, and because the sun did not put it out, he argues that the sun has no action in putting out the fire."

One of the worst enemies of science is Mr. Ruskin. When Agassiz published his book on 'Fossil Fishes,' which was deemed of such importance in determining the relative ages of the strata in which they were found that the United States Government contributed to the expenses of publication, Mr. Ruskin, in 'Præterita,' vol. ii. p. 112, says that "Agassiz was a mere blockhead to have paid for all that good drawing of the nasty ugly things, and that it didn't matter a stale herring whether they had any names or not," a piece of criticism written with the pen of ignorance. But what shall we say when we see the same writer speaking of "little Mr. Faraday" finding a hydrocarbon oil in heaven which makes it stink! (I quote from memory.) Surely, if ever a man was great both as a man and an explorer of Nature's mysteries, it was the blacksmith's son who made his way from the position of a little newsboy to that of the greatest experimentalist that ever lived.

Carlyle had his flings against science, but they were not very virulent; nevertheless, in regard to literature he placed himself in the position of the ill bird that fouled its own nest, as witness the following amenities: Keats is "a curried dead dog" (whatever that may mean); Shelley is "a ghastly object"; Coleridge, "a puffy, obstructed-looking old man, talking in a maudlin sleep an infinite deal of nothing"; Lamb, "a puir cratur, with a thin streak of Cockney wit, nothing humorous but his dress"; Walter Scott, "a toothless retailer of old wives' fables"; Brougham, "an eternal grinder of commonplace"; Wordsworth, "stooping to extract a spiritual catsup from mushrooms that were little better than toadstools"; Sir Robert Peel, "a plausible fox"; J. W. Croker, "an unhanged hound"; Lord John Russell, "a turnspit of good pedigree"; Lord Melbourne, "a monkey."

Science does not trouble herself about the vagaries of her literary sister, but thinks she would be improved if she were better acquainted with her as the younger sister.

C. TOMLINSON.

Highgate, N.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

WAGELL.—On 30 June, 1662, Ray and Willoughby, being at St. Ives, in Cornwall, "passed over to Godreve Island," where they were told of a bird "called wagell, which pursues and strikes at the small gull so long, till out of fear it mutes, and what it voids the wagell follows and greedily devours, catching it sometimes before it is fallen down to the water. This several seamen affirmed themselves to have oftentimes seen" (Memorials of John Ray,' &c., ed. by Lankester, London, 1846, p. 188). Every well-informed ornithologist in these days knows what bird was here intended, though neither of the illustrious pair did, and consequently the name has ever since been misapplied. But I would ask whether "wagell" or "wagel," for Ray has both spellings, is still in use in Cornwall, and what its etymology may be. It may be as well to add that I am acquainted with most of the works on Cornish natural history, and among them the 'Additions to Borlase,' reprinted from the *Journal* of the Royal Institution of Cornwall (Truro, 1865, p. 46); but I have got no help on this point from any one of them. ALFRED NEWTON.

Magdalene College, Cambridge.

WARWINCKLE is "a pyed bird," mentioned in Simon Latham's 'New and Second Booke of Faulconry' (London, 1633, p. 144). I should be much obliged to any one who would inform me whether this name is in use at the present day; and, if so, to what kind of bird it is applied.

ALFRED NEWTON.

Magdalene College, Cambridge.

WASKITE, OF VIRGINIA, is named by "Auceps" among the hawks suitable for falconry; but, so far as I am aware, no one has been able to suggest what kind of bird it was, or whence Izaak Walton obtained the name, which he certainly could not have invented. It seems to me possible that he may have found it in one of the many works on the English plantations in America published in his day; but none that I have examined has contained it or given any clue to its meaning. I should be very grateful for one, since I cannot accept as such the "waspkite," included in the 'Century Dictionary' without reference to any authority for its existence. ALFRED NEWTON.

Magdalene College, Cambridge.

MARY RUSSELL, CROMWELL'S GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER. (See 7th S. viii. 88.)—I have had no answer to my inquiry made at the above reference. Can any of your readers now supply the date or place of this lady's (Mrs. Mills) birth or baptism? She was my great-great-grandmother. The numerous parish registers which have been searched give no help. Her father would probably be with the Guards at the time of her birth; and as her mother's parents were both dead at the time of the mother's marriage, it is difficult to trace where the father (Richard Russell) and the mother (Mabel Russell) may have been living at the time of the child's birth. F. W. M.

ORIGIN OF MOTTO.—Can any one tell me the origin of the motto, "Strike, Dakin [or Dakeyne], the devil's in the hemp"? I heard the story many years ago, and cannot recall it.

W. T. KNIGHT.

HUMAN SACRIFICE.—What is the authority for the assertion that human sacrifices were offered after the battle of Cannæ? M. P.

"WINCHESTER WATCH."—In the recently recovered Portemote records of the royal borough of Salford (A.D. 1597 to 1669) the following two presentments occur:—

15 October, 1628. "Item the Jurie aforesaid doe fynde upon the informac'on of the Constable of Salford that James Gooden and Richard Parcyvall denyed to send sufficient watchmen to kepe Winchester Watch. I'o uterq' eor' in m'ia E.c. xii^{d}."

9 October, 1633. "Item the Jury aforesaid do p'sent John Hey of Ouldfeild Lane and Adam Travis, milner, for neclectinge Winchester watch the xviith daye of September 1633. Ideo uterq' eor' in m'ia, &c., vi^{d}."

In the Manchester Courte Leete records I have been unable to find any reference to a "Winchester watch" being kept in that town. My desire is, however, to know whether such watch, or town-

guard, was general throughout England from the Middle Ages until modern times; and also its origin. J. G. MANDLEY.

Elm Villa, Higher Broughton.

MADAME VESTRIS.—Who was her father; where was she born; and where was she educated? As to my first query, authorities seem to be much divided. It is generally stated that she was born in 1797, and was the daughter of Francisco Bartolozzi, the engraver, who at the time was living at Cambridge Lodge, North End. Was she not, however, the elder of the two daughters of Gaetano Bartolozzi, the engraver's son.

CHAS. JAS. FERET.

[She was the daughter of Gaetano Stefano Bartolozzi and Theresa Jansen, daughter of a dancing-master at Aix la Chapelle. She was born, it is believed, in 1797, at 72, Dean Street, Soho.]

THOMAS BARDWELL, PAINTER.—All the biographical dictionaries which mention this artist give the same date for his death, viz., 1780. I have a strong suspicion that this date is too late by thirteen years, although I cannot yet find positive evidence. Perhaps some of your Norwich correspondents may be able to settle the question. I have a reference—but am, unfortunately, unable to verify it—to a Norwich newspaper, either the *Norwich Mercury* or *Norfolk Chronicle* of 1767, in which his death is announced as having occurred in September, and his pictures are said to have been sold in the following month of the same year.

F. N.

P.S.—He painted a portrait of Thomas Martin, of Palgrave. Where is this? It was engraved by Lamborne.

GLAMIS CASTLE.—Is there any light to be had on the so-called "Mystery of Glamis Castle"? Murray, quoting Sir Walter Scott, mentions a secret chamber in the castle, which, "by the law or custom of the family," must only be known to three persons, the earl, the heir, and a third. The popular version is that there is some horrible appearance connected with this secret, which has been visible for two or three hundred years. I was told the other day, however, that it had recently ceased. The question was raised, but not settled, in 'N. & Q.,' 5th S. iii. As that was twenty years ago, it may be permissible to raise it again.

B. W. S.

"A COUNSEL OF PERFECTION."—Can any of your correspondents give me the origin of the phrase, "A counsel of perfection"? It was adopted as the title of a novel by Lucas Malet (I think), and is frequently used by leader-writers, essayists, &c. F. J. DE S.

NIELLO CUP.—Can any of your readers give me information regarding the niello cup (date end of the fifteenth century)? I have an engraving of this cup, and should be greatly obliged if any of your correspondents would favour me with an answer. C. H. C.

CHARTERHOUSE IN EDINBURGH.—I find from the Burgh Records for 1590 that there had been a Charterhouse (convent of Carthusian monks, I presume) in the High Street of Edinburgh. There is no reference to it in local histories. Is anything to be found about it anywhere? JOHN REID.

"OYSTER OF VEAL."—This name is given to the bladebone with the meat on it. Why is it so called? Can any one give me a quotation for the word "oyster" in that sense? JAYDEE.

SIN-EATERS.—Recently this old custom has been referred to in a local paper; but the rather contradictory illustrations given call for an explanation, which doubtless some reader will be able to give. It is said that in Upper Bavaria, when a dead person is laid out, a cake of ordinary flour is put on his breast, which is supposed to absorb the virtues of the deceased, the cake afterwards being eaten by the nearest relatives. In Wales, we are told, there was, within the recollection of persons living, the sin-eater. The relatives, in this case, put bread, cheese, and beer on the breast of the dead, and the sin-eater disposed of the lot, and pronounced the everlasting rest of the dead. Here the sin-eater was supposed to take upon himself the sins of the departed. This practice is said to have existed in this neighbourhood in 1851. It will be interesting to learn if these customs still exist; if so, where. The old custom referred to in Leland's 'Collections' was sin-eating pure and simple. ALFRED CHAS. JONAS, F.R.Hist.S.

Fairfield, Poundfald, near Swansea.

NAPOLEON'S IMPERIAL GUARD.—What was the numerical strength of this famous body of troops? Did it, like the Queen's Household Troops, consist of cavalry as well as infantry? I am accustomed to think of the Guard in the last despairing charge at Waterloo, when, as Victor Hugo says, 'L'histoire n'a rien de plus émouvant que cette agonie éclatant en acclamations," as infantry. "Les hauts bonnets des grenadiers de la garde," seem like a description of infantry soldiers. Besides, both Victor Hugo and Scott speak of the Guard in "squares"—"Quelques carrés de la garde": "These threw themselves into squares, and stood firm." Cavalry, I think, do not "form square." Still, part of the Guard may have consisted of cavalry. Was not the Imperial Guard a later development of the corps of Guides? Had Napoleon III. an Imperial Guard?

JONATHAN BOUCHIER.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN THE THEATRE.—Lately I have read 'El Fruto de la Deshonra,' by Miguel

Ulloa, a drama which was first produced on September 23, 1860, in the Teatro Payret, Habana. In the author's directions concerning the staging of a certain scene is the following: "Al abrir las vidrieras penetra un rayo de luz eléctrica que atraviesa la escena, á imitacion del sol," which may be translated: "On opening the windows there streams forth a ray of electric light that crosses the scene, in imitation of sunlight." Assuming that the electric light was used on the date mentioned, are any earlier instances known of its being utilized for stage effects? W. W. Davies.

Basel University.—Freeman mentions, in a letter written November 11, 1871, that at Basel he was shown a list of the students in that university during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and that "It was curious to see," he said, "many English names during the persecution under Philip and Mary.....but after Elizabeth comes to to the Crown, the English names stop" (Dean Stephens's 'Life and Lett. of Edw. A. Freeman,' ii. 19). Among these names he mentions Sir Francis Walsingham, Sir Francis Knollis, Bishop Bale, and Bishop Pilkington. Has this list ever been printed? If it has not, some wanderer in Helvetia might spend his time well in making a complete catalogue of these English exiles, with dates if they are given, and sending it for publication in 'N. & Q.' K. P. D. E.

Bird Names.—Can you tell me if any one has collected the modern and ancient names for the various species of birds in Europe and N. Asia? This is, of course, a branch of a wider subject—the specific names of all animals and plants.

T. Wilson.

Mary Pontifex.—I have a sampler, "Mary Pontifex, her work, aged 15, 1760." I shall be glad of any clue to her baptism. She married, 1763, at Iver, Bucks, Edward Goldwin, and was buried at Burnham, 1782, "aged 42 [*sic*]."

A. C. H.

"Heart of hearts."—Can any of your readers give the history and meaning of the phrase "heart of hearts"? It occurs in most of the best writers; but at the moment I can refer to only two good instances, viz., Wordsworth's 'Ode to Immortality' and Browning's 'Bifurcation.' Is it not a misquotation of Hamlet's "heart of heart"?

> Give me that man
> That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
> In my heart's core, ay, in my heart of heart.

This is sense; but "heart of hearts" seems nonsense, implying that a man possesses a number of hearts. R. C. Poulter.

[The Latin phrase is "Cor cordium."]

Leitchtown and Gartur Arms.—What are the arms of these families of Grahams? Do they resemble those of the Earls of Menteith; and, if so, how are they differenced? Graham of Esk carries Menteith without difference. Is he entitled to do so? He claims from Sir John with the Bright Sword, who, Mr. Easton says, left no issue.

Sans Changer.

[See 6th S. viii. 288; 8th S. viii. 134, 150, 162.]

Authors of Quotations Wanted.—

> The owl is abroad, and the bat and the toad,
> And so is the cat-a-mountain,
> The mouse and the mole are both in their hole,
> And the frog peeps out of the fountain.

They have somewhat the ring of "Rare Ben Jonson." The cat-a-mountain is, I suppose, the wild cat, now supposed to be extinct in Great Britain, but common enough in the sixteenth century.

John Pickford, M.A.

[The lines are in Jonson's 'Masque of Queens.' The third line should be

> The ant and the mole sit both in a hole.]

> Consider, Man, how great thou art,
> Thy Will is thy Redeemer.

Richard Free.

Replies.

CHURCH REGISTERS.

(8th S. vii. 382; viii. 13, 56, 95, 173.)

Mr. Phillimore comes to the conclusion, as no doubt most of us have done, that any general printing of parish registers in England is hardly to be hoped for, and counsels the direction of effort in regard to such registers within smaller and more practicable limits. May I have space to describe very shortly what I have done with the registers of this parish? They commence with 1561, and are complete from that time to this. The parish is purely agricultural, and during the greater part of the time has been probably as nearly stationary as a parish could be. The following table shows the baptisms, marriages, and burials in the parish in four successive periods of twenty years, each period a century apart:—

Twenty years ended	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1580	176	37	92
1680	254	31	228
1780	245	65	217
1880	381	61	231

The population in 1891 was 617; in 1831 it was 656. The figure has probably varied little for the last two centuries at least. It would be no great undertaking to print our registers in full, but the funds for such a printing are not likely to be forthcoming, and our case would be especially one of those to which Mr. Phillimore points, where "the vast majority of entries would interest no one, and be names of persons who could never be identified." I have, however, done in regard to these registers what I think should not be without

use or interest, though, so far as I know, it has never been done elsewhere. I have gone through them and made a list, in alphabetical order, of every surname that occurs in them, distinguishing the more important variations of spelling, and showing by a very simple tabular arrangement in which successive decade for 300 years each name occurs or does not occur. No attempt has been made to distinguish between baptisms, burials, and marriages. But this index does show at a glance whether any family of a given name was here and left its trace in our registers in any given decade. It shows, also, what the fully printed register itself would not show without much labour, namely, by running the eye from left to right across the columns, how long the several families continued; and this is of very curious interest. Some names, and those very distinctive and characteristic, run with hardly a break through every decade of the three centuries; these are names mostly of the labouring classes. Some that had been common names here before the Reformation flourish into the beginning of the seventeenth century and then quite disappear. Some rise in the middle period, are here for a hundred years or more, and then are found no more. Some after a break of several decades reappear, as if descendants had come back to the home of their fathers.* Or if we run our eye vertically down one of the columns we see what families were here at the same time, who was neighbour to whom, and what the possibilities of intermarriage.

The preparation and production of such an index is, of course, a very small work compared with that of printing a register,† and I cannot help thinking that any parish that possessed one would have the thanks of any searcher who without other clue could have the use of it.

I hope to produce the one which I have described in a volume of memorials of this parish which I have in an advanced stage of preparation.

ROBERT HUDSON.

Lapworth.

MR. PHILLIMORE thinks it would be useless to print "selections" from registers, and as an alternative scheme he proposes that the marriages should be done fully, leaving the baptisms and the burials to look after themselves. It may be, as he thinks, quite possible that the genealogist does not exist who possesses adequate knowledge for editing "selections"; but surely if a scheme of "selections" were carried out, no one would propose to burden the editor with the responsibility of deciding what "selections" were essential and what were non-essential. In the compilation of a huge dictionary we proceed on the co-operative plan, different men being responsible for different classes of words. If the registers throughout the country were systematically taken in hand by antiquaries thoroughly conversant with the histories of their districts, there can be no doubt that "selections" could be made which would be neither misleading nor incomplete. Take the case of Fulham. During the past ten years I have made the history of this parish a careful study, and I am naturally familiar with every name of interest in any wise connected with it. I have systematically searched the registers for baptisms, marriages, and burials from 1675 (when they begin) to the present date, with the result that I have filled five thick note-books, the whole contents of which I have indexed, so that a certain name can be turned to in an instant. Where, of course, I have selected a name for inclusion, I have made a point of noting every occurrence of that name. I doubt if I have omitted a single name of any real interest or importance. Why might not a similar course be adopted with regard to other parishes whose registers are still unprinted? The contents of my "selections" are certainly less in bulk than the marriages from 1675 to 1895 taken *en bloc*, and, for all conceivable purposes, vastly more useful. If such a society as MR. FRY proposes takes practical form, my own labours in connexion with Fulham should be at its disposal. I quite agree with MR. PHILLIMORE that it is perfectly hopeless to ever think of printing our registers in their entirety, but, on the other hand, I hold that a system of selection, in competent hands, would be vastly to be preferred to one for printing the marriages alone.

CHAS. JAS. FERET.

By Canons Ecclesiastical of 1603 (LXX.) it is directed that

"in every parish church and chappel Within this Realm, there shall be provided one parchment book at the charge of the parish, wherein shall be written the day and year of every Christening, Wedding and Burial which has taken place in the parish. For the safe keeping of the said book, the Churchwardens, at the charge of the parish shall provide a sure coffer, with three locks and keys, one to remain with the Minister, and the other with the two Churchwardens severally, so that neither shall at any time take the book out of the said coffer; also upon every Sabbath-day the Minister shall enter the names of all persons christened, married or buried, with the necessary dates. The Churchwardens are required once in every year, within a month of Lady-day, to transmit to the Bishop of the Diocese, or his Chancellor, a true copy of the names of all persons recorded in the Church book, during the previous year, with the dates of every such christening, marriage and burial, *to the end that the same may faithfully be preserved* in the Registry of the said Bishop, and in default certain legal proceeding may be instituted."

Has this canon ever been repealed? I think not; and if not, why do not the bishops insist on

* Many names appear once or twice only; these were probably the strangers within our gates.

† The total number of surnames that occur in the period is 967.

the transmission of the yearly returns? What an opportunity has been lost of collecting in every cathedral city a valuable body of information! Such collections would act as a preventive against fraud, and could be consulted in case of loss by fire, damp, or other accidents, to which the original documents are, more or less, at all times exposed.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

ROMAN ROADS (8th S. viii. 104, 251).—As a contributor to 'N. & Q.' I remonstrate, or protest, against the form of communication which this contentious case appears to be bringing in. At 1st S. i. 2 the nature of the new work, of which there was a prospectus, which I have not by me, but of which at this interval there may well be a reprint, has this statement of itself. It is for the insertion of "Notes relating to all subjects but such as are, in popular discourse, termed either political or polemical." If the subject of 'Roman Roads,' of which it is sought to trace the history, has become a "polemical subject," it is not more than one may venture upon to ask the Editor to insert a notice to the effect that "communications upon this subject must now cease." I will not cite the language of the last communication, but I think that it is much in excess of the permissible element in a paper which is for the benefit of those who take interest in the literature or the history of things new or old. However earnest in our own views, we may not forget to be courteous to those who take an opposite line. ED. MARSHALL.

I really think it a pity that you should fill the columns of 'N. & Q.' with the long epistle of MR. WARD. What does it all mean? Richard of Cirencester (or whatever people have a mind to name him), or rather his description of Britain, is an undoubted forgery, and "there 's an end on 't." Unfortunately the peculiar views of some people are "justified" by Richard, hence the desire to blind the eyes to the fact that the book is a forgery.

ROBT. BLAIR.

[We agree with the REV. E. MARSHALL; the discussion must now cease. Encouraged by these and other similar complaints, the Editor will rigorously suppress communications of the kind of which complaint is made.]

MARY HERBERT, COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE (8th S. viii. 207).—Mary Herbert, who according to the 'Dictionary of National Biography' was "probably born about 1555," was the third and only surviving daughter of Sir Henry Sydney, K.G., Lord President of the Council of Wales and Lord Deputy of Ireland, and of Lady Mary Dudley, daughter of the famous Duke of Northumberland. In 1576 she married Henry, second Earl of Pembroke, and in A. Collins's 'Sydney State Papers,' in which A. H. L. would find much relating to this excellent lady, there is a letter written by her father, then Lord Deputy of Ireland, to his brother-in-law, Lord Leicester, who was the promoter of the intended match. The Viceroy writes:—

"I would ly a Year in close Pryson rather than yt [the marriage] should breake. But alas! my derest Lord, myne Abylyte answereth not my harty Desyer. I am poore; myne Estate, as well in Lyvelod and Moveable, is not unknown to your Lordshyp, which wantyth mutch to make me able to equall that, whych I knowe my Lord of Pembrook may have. Twoo Thousand *l.* I confes I have bequethed her, whych your Lordshyp knowyth I myght better spare her whan I wear dead, than one Thousand lyvyng; and in Troth my Lord, I have yt not, but borro yt I must, and so I wyll: and if your Lordshypp wyll get me Leave that I may feede my Eyes wyth that joyfull Syght of thear Couplyng, I wyll gyve her a Cup worth fyve hundryth *l.*"—Collins's 'Sydney Papers,' vol. i. p. 88.

It is Robert Dudley's one recorded good deed that he assisted in providing his niece's meagre dowry, and he seems after the marriage to have been almost as constant a visitor at Wilton as Sir Philip Sydney, who, as is well known, wrote his 'Arcadia,' dedicated to his sister, whilst staying there.

There is a curious notice of "Sydney's sister, Pembroke's mother," in Ballard's 'Memoirs of Learned Ladies,' which may repay the attention of A. H. L., and the contemporary letters, so many of which have now been published, contain references to her.

Mary Sydney long outlived her husband, dying in 1621 at her house in Aldersgate Street. She had three children, a daughter and two sons. Lady Ann, the daughter, died young; William, the eldest, reproduced in his generation many of the noble qualities of his uncle, Sir Philip Sydney, and has generally been supposed to be the "W. H.," "the sole and onlie begetter" of Shakespeare's sonnets. He married Lady Mary Talbot, but left no children, and was succeeded in the earldom of Pembroke by his brother Philip, Lady Pembroke's second son, created Earl of Montgomery by James I., who greatly favoured him, and through whom the present Earl of Pembroke and the Herberts of the Carnarvon branch are lineally descended from Mary Sydney.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from quoting a letter of that indefatigable letter-writer and gossip Sir Dudley Carleton, to his correspondent J. Chamberlain:—

"I do call to mind a pretty secret that the Lady of Pembroke, hath written to her son Philip and hath charged him upon all her blessings to employ his own credit and his friends and all he can do for Raleighs pardon—and tho' she does little good, yet she is to be commended for doing her best, in shewing veteris vestigia Flammæ. Winchester, Nov., 1603."

WINIFRED BURGHCLERE.

"MADAM" (8th S. viii. 147).—Certainly in the Northern Counties "Madam" was used as a step higher than "Mrs.," and more respectful. I had

great aunt, a widow, much respected in her county, who died in the forties; she was always designated as "Madam R."

In Cheshire "Master" is used instead of "Mr." in the same way. A very wealthy and charitable relation of mine, much beloved in the place for his many kind deeds, was always called "Master David C.," never "Mr."; and within the last few weeks, when I was in Cheshire, I was talking to an old labourer, who called him by the old name. I should have been much surprised had he called him "Mr."

In Surrey the form of address is dying out, as well as the class, but the yeoman and upper class of working people, bailiffs, stewards, &c., were always called "Master." It was used as a term of respect. B. FLORENCE SCARLETT.

In this village the latest use of this title was just at the end of the last century. Old people over seventy speak of a certain Madam M——, about whom their parents told them. Any inquiries about this family generally produces the answer, "Oh, you mean Madam M——," as she was called. So far as the result of my inquiries, this family over one hundred years ago was of good circumstances, probably substantial yeomen, as there seems no record of any family coat of arms.

ARTHUR HUSSEY.

Wingham, Kent.

The following is an instance of the use of this word in a parish register before 1690. The parish is that of Colwich, Staffordshire, and the lady was eldest daughter of Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart., Lord of the Manor of Wolseley and Bishton, in that parish:—

"September 3, 1675. Willm the son of Robert Somervill Esquire by Madam Elizb^th his wife was borne on the second day of this September, and was baptised the third day."

This entry is of further interest as relating to the poet Somervile, and correcting a mistake of two years or more made by his biographers in the date of his birth. GEO. WILL. CAMPBELL.

6, Clarendon Square, Leamington.

The following entry appears in the Portsea parish register of burials for the year 1678:—

"Sept. 24. Mr. Richard Mason, Madam's eldest son."

ALF. T. EVERITT.

High Street, Portsmouth.

"OAKEN" (8th S. viii. 107, 149).—Long before cheap bread was known in Derbyshire, oaten cakes were baked in many cottages at the week end in sufficient quantity to last through the week, though some housewives baked twice a week. This was the "bread" in very many cases for the meals of each day. Oat-cakes were called "oak-cakes" or "wut-cakes," "wuts" being the pronunciation of oats by the broadest tongued Derbyshire folk. I have heard tell of acorns made into meal and baked as cakes for food in the hard times at the end of the last century and the beginning of the present, and have drunk "coffee" made from roasted acorns.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

This is unquestionably a printer's error. In the beautiful edition of 'Miscellaneous Poems by Walter Scott, Esq.,' printed by Ballantyne, for Arch. Constable & Co. and Hurst, Robinson & Co., in 1820, the word is printed *oaten*. In the eight-volume edition, printed for the same publishers and Longman & Co. and John Murray, in 1822, the word is similarly printed. In Cadell's edition, with Turner's designs, the error seems first to have occurred, and been perpetuated since, possibly by printing from this edition. The acorn referred to by Paulinson is that of a species of evergreen oak, the *Quercus ballota*, or sweet acorn oak, which is found very nourishing, and not bitter. The ordinary acorn is hard of digestion, and has been found to occasion headaches and colics, and even for hogs it is wise to use them sparingly. It is quite certain that, at a time referred to in the same stanza, when the cellarer had fed "on ven'son and maluisie that morning," and "the vine of Bordeaux" is mentioned, even the "dullest hermit" would not be content to champ acorns or to grind them for meal in his quern. JOHN W. FORD.

Under this heading MR. JOHN RADCLIFFE gives a quotation from a book which he calls 'Adam and Eve,' the correct title of which is, however, 'Adam in Eden; or, the Paradise of Plants.' Lowndes gives the author's name as Cole, not Coles. J. H. J.

"RUNNING THE GANTLOPE" (7th S. xii. 364; 8th S. vi. 398; viii. 33, 179).—Perhaps the following, from Brady's 'Varieties of Literature,' may be worth noting in 'N. & Q.' The author of 'Clavis Calendaria' seems, in turn, to have derived his knowledge of the practice from Kendal's 'Pocket Encyclopædia' (1802). Under the heading "To run the Gantlope," he writes:—

"A proverbial phrase, commonly expressed to run the *gantlet*, and signifying primarily, a certain military punishment, and figuratively, the passing through difficulties. According to the erroneous pronunciation, the hearer who compares this phrase with that which is the subject of the preceding article ["To throw the ganlet"—challenging or defying], is much at a loss to understand the word *gantlet*. The real words are these, 'to run the Ghent-race.' *Ghent*, *Gaunt*, or *Gant*, is a well-known town in Flanders; and *loop*, in the Belgic, signifies a *race*. The *gantlope* or *Ghent-race*, so called because invented at that place, is this: In the land service, when a soldier is to be punished in this manner, the regiment is drawn out in two ranks, facing each other, and each soldier, having a switch in his hand, lashes the criminal as he runs along, naked from the waist upwards. In the navy the whole ship's crew is disposed in two rows, standing face to face, on both sides

of the deck, so as to form a line, whereby the delinquent may go forward on one side, and return aft on the other; and each seaman, being furnished with a small twisted cord, strikes him as he passes."

C. P. Hale.

Arms of the See of Canterbury (8th S. viii. 128, 169, 232).—The College of Arms is still, as it always has been, the sole authority in England with regard to armorial bearings; consequently the grant of arms by the Pope to Cardinal Vaughan is a usurpation of the prerogative of the Earl Marshal, and is altogether illegal. A. Z.

There is no reason to suppose that the College of Arms recognizes any "jurisdiction" of "the Bishop of Rome" in this "realm." Any one is at liberty in these days to assume, by leave of the Pope or of any other authority, any arms he likes, whether in good taste or bad. But having assumed them, he must be ready with his guinea for the tax-gatherer, who does not trouble himself about the correctness or incorrectness of the heraldry.

Edward H. Marshall, M.A.

Hastings.

"Rumford Soups" (8th S. viii. 229).—Named after Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, some of whose versatile energies were employed upon economic cookery. The *Linguist*, by Daniel Boileau, originally a weekly paper, was often reprinted; the latest edition seems to be 1854. I have some notes of him and his books.

W. C. B.

The useful but unsympathetic Chalmers prefers calling him Thompson in the 'Dictionary,' and there mentions that Count Rumford wrote an essay "On food, and particularly of feeding the poor." This perhaps will give the information wanted.

Edward H. Marshall, M.A.

Hastings.

So called, no doubt, after Count Rumford, the great apostle of domestic economy. See an account of him and his house in the Brompton Road, in 'Old and New London,' vol. v. p. 26.

Mus in Urbe.

Freemason Female Charity (8th S. viii. 87).—I am not acquainted with Mrs. Gamlin's print of 1802; but she may possibly obtain some assistance in tracing the portraits by consulting 'Pietas Londinensis: The History of the Various Public Charities in or near London,' by Anthony Highmore, Esq., solicitor, published in 1810. Vol. i. p. 828 will furnish her with the names of the patrons, trustees, and officers at that date.

Everard Home Coleman.

71, Brecknock Road.

Goldfinches Poisoning (8th S. viii. 89, 154).—The same belief prevails in Derbyshire, where formerly whole broods of young song-birds were taken just as they were fledging, put in cages, and hung near the places where the nests had been. Very often the young birds died, and this was attributed to the parents bringing them food of a poisonous nature, when, after many flutterings and attempts to get them out, the old birds found that it could not be done. The more probable cause of death is that the old birds "saked" (forsaked) the young ones when thus confined. I have, however, known old birds continue to feed their young when thus confined, and I have known whole broods droop and die—poisoned, as the believers said, by the old ones because they could not liberate them.

Thos. Ratcliffe.

Worksop.

Thatched Churches (8th S. iv. 89, 178, 253, 455).—A correspondent in the *Church Times* (13 Sept.) mentions Acle Church, in Norfolk, as having a thatched roof. Burgh St. Margaret Church, situated on the main road midway between Norwich and Yarmouth, is also thatched.

Harry Hems.

Fair Park, Exeter.

"Does your mother know you're out?" (8th S. viii. 4, 35, 153.)—The saying occurs in a parody on 'Alonzo the Brave':—

My friend, who are you? What 's your business, I pray?
Is your mother aware you are out?

The parody is a political squib, commencing:—

A noble so bold, and a Premier so bright,
Conversed as they dined with the Queen.
They bowed to each other in manner polite:
Earl Durham the Brave was the name of the knight,
The Premier was Melbourne, I ween.

It dates somewhere about 1838–41. Can any of your readers indicate the author?

Alex. Beazeley.

Thornton Heath.

This saying is of older date even than "the early forties," to which Mr. Thornbury ascribes it. I remember it well as a boy at the Charterhouse (which I left in 1840). It formed part of a slang song, of which, after fifty-five years, I can recollect only one stanza:—

I keeps my 'oss, I dresses well,
But, vene'er I drives about,
The cry is, "Ho! my precious swell!
Does your mother know you 're out?"

E. Walford.

Ventnor.

Βοιωτία ὗς, Lat. *Boeotica sus*. Compare 8th S. viii. 153. Will the contributor who takes this proverb as the representative of those which are difficult to trace make these references? Ὗς Βοιωτία occurs in Pindar, 'Ol.,' vi. 152, γνῶναί τ' ἔπειτ', ἀρχαῖον ὀνειδος ἄλαθέσιν λόγοις εἰ φέυγομεν, Βοιωτίαν ὗν. See Böckh's note, comparing Meineke's Menander, 'Incert.,' 249. Schottus, in 'Adagia sive Proverbia Graecorum,' Antv., 1612, p. 387, has this note on Βοιωτία ὗς, "Ori-

ginem narrat copiose Pindari interpres, in 'Olymp.' et ex eo Erasmus, chil. i. cent. x." Suidas notices it, from whom Schott takes it.

ED. MARSHALL.

'FRANKENSTEIN' (8th S. vii. 485; viii. 135).—The alternative title of this work is, as your correspondent suggests, 'The Modern Prometheus,' the very key-note, without which the meaning of the dreadful story would be lost. The edition in which my first acquaintance with it was made was one of the "Standard Novels" published by Bentley, and I can remember, even at this distant period, the horror and alarm experienced by me on its perusal, and particularly at the frontispiece, which depicted the monster coming into life, when the author of his being says: "I saw the dull yellow eye of the creature open, and rushed from the room." He, immediately after his creation, like the ghost of Hector, who drew Priam's curtains in the dead of the night, pays a visit to the bedside of Frankenstein, called Victor. The monster murders the father, mother, brother, friend, and wife of Frankenstein, who persistently resists his importunity to make for him a helpmeet. The idea seems to have been borrowed from Horace:

> Fertur Prometheus, addere principi
> Limo coactus particulam undique
> Desectam, et insani leonis
> Vim stomacho apposuisse nostro.
> 'Carm.,' lib. i. xvi.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

It would be interesting to compile a list of the well-known writers who have made the mistake your correspondents note. Among them would be Mr. Gladstone, who, in an account of his visit to Sicily in 1838, published in Murray's 'Handbook for Travellers in Sicily' (edition of 1864, p. xlvi), writes of the mules that "they really seem like Frankensteins of the animal creation."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON, FIRST EARL OF RIPON (8th S. viii. 187).—It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to say the invention of the nicknames mentioned by your correspondent is due to William Cobbett. The forerunner of the *sobriquet* "Prosperity Robinson" appears to have been "Prosperity Fred"; for although the former name is generally referred to, the latter, if we are to accept the authority of one of Cobbett's biographers, was the original. In the 'Biography of William Cobbett,' by the Rev. John Selby Watson, we learn that the name was first used by Cobbett in a paper which appeared, among the many other satirical issues from his pen, in the 'Register'; and in this "the Earl of Ripon, then Mr. Robinson, was satirized for his financial proposals and promises, under the name of 'Prosperity Fred.'" Unfortunately for the purpose of the query, Mr. Selby does not give a reference to the date of publication of the paper to which he refers the inception of this, one of the most pithy of Cobbett's epithets; but from the periodic headings of the pages of the work it would appear to have been some time between the years 1822 and 1826. The circumstances which led to the coinage of the name by Cobbett are probably known to most readers; but it may be interesting to quote the following, from Wheeler's 'Noted Names of Fiction,' where, under "Prosperity Robinson," we read:—

> "Just before the commercial crisis which occurred in 1825, he boasted of the great prosperity of the country, derived, he said, from the vast number of joint-stock companies, which, he argued, showed a superabundance of wealth. The general financial distress and ruin which occurred shortly after, and which amounted to almost national bankruptcy, proved the fallacy of the chancellor's opinion; whereupon Cobbett gave him the *sobriquet* of 'Prosperity Robinson.'"

It would seem, then, that some time during the year 1825, or thereabouts, must have been the time when the nickname was bestowed by Cobbett on the then Chancellor of the Exchequer. But a little research in the pages of the 'Register' for that or the following year would probably settle the matter.

As to the second of the nicknames, Mr. Selby, I regret to say, gives no information; but there is a reference thereto in Wheeler's 'Noted Names of Fiction,' where it is given "Goosey Goderich." Here we are informed the *sobriquet* "was given by Cobbett to Frederick Robinson (created Viscount Goderich in 1827, and Earl of Ripon in 1833), on account of his incapacity as a statesman." Wheeler gives no particulars as to when and where the epithet was first made use of; but it will be interesting to observe the slight difference between the name as given by him and that which is quoted by your correspondent. C. P. HALE.

Doubtless not the earliest, but a good example for quotation, is Sydney Smith's mention of "dear Goody, and dearer Gladdy," in his 'Fragment on the Irish Roman Catholic Church' (1845).

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

WELSH PLACE-NAMES (8th S. vii. 421, 515; viii. 85).—The following etymology of the second name mentioned by MR. BOUCHIER may be amusing, if not edifying:—

> "Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgerchwyrnbwllgogerchwyrnbwllllandisiliogogogoch. It is the first station in Anglesea past the Menai Bridge. Like all old place-names, it is of a descriptive character. The first part, Llanfairpwllgwingyll, is probably the correct name of the place, and means 'Saint Mary's white hazel pool'; the church being dedicated to St. Mary, and doubtless stood by a pool shaded with white hazels. The latter portion seems to have been the addition of some Cambrian humourist. The *Times* commissioner, in 1843, was making inquiries during the 'Rebecca's daughters' riots, and on asking the name of this place received the entire length for

answer, which, however, is good Welsh and equally descriptive, meaning 'very near the raging whirlpool by Llandisilio and the red rocky islet of Gogo.'"—*A. J. Annual*, vol. ii. p. 535.

In the summer of 1875 I was travelling with a party in South Wales, and our "boss" never dared trust himself to ask for a ticket at the railway stations, but used to write the name in "uncial" letters and show it to the booking clerk.

ATEAHR.

The names MR. BOUCHIER gives are amusing enough (some of them, at least) as they appear in his newspaper cutting. Properly spelt they are no stranger than many English place-names would appear to one ignorant of their meaning. "Llanfairycumma" I take to be meant for Llanfair-yn-y-cwmmwd; "Llanfitrangellmailwy" for Llanfihangel Tynaylwy; "Llanfitrangelessifiog" for Llanfihangel Esceifiog. Thus corrected these names are no more appalling than (say) Bourton-on-the-water, Steeple Bumpstead, or Sutton-under-the-white-stone-cliff, to which they are, in character, akin. C. C. B.

THE MOON AND THE WEATHER (8th S. viii. 226).—The following "jingle" was recalled to the memory of ELLCEE, a contributor to 'N. & Q.,' by some remarks made by Sir W. Thomson at a meeting of the British Association:—

> The moon and the weather
> May change together;
> But change of the moon
> Does not change the weather.
> If we 'd no moon at all,
> And that may seem strange,
> We still should have weather
> That 's subject to change.

See 'Sir W. Thomson: The Moon and the Weather' (6th S. vi. 246). CELER ET AUDAX.

PHILIP II. OF SPAIN (8th S. viii. 145, 196, 229).—COL. HARCOURT says that Philip II. was "so urgent about extreme unction that he was anointed with the holy oil about a fortnight before he died." For that matter, he might have been anointed a month, or two months, or longer, before he died. Last year I anointed two Catholics, one of whom lived eight, and the other six weeks after receiving the Last Sacraments. GEORGE ANGUS.

St. Andrews, N.B.

GRACE CURRAN (8th S. viii. 168, 236).—About twenty years ago I was told that Mrs. Sturgeon's remains were brought home and interred near Newmarket, co. Cork. My informant stated that on the tomb was a quotation from "She is far from the land." Could any reader of 'N. & Q.' verify this? ALFRED MOLONY.

HOPS (8th S. viii. 125).—With reference to the interesting extract given by MR. EDWARD J. L. SCOTT from the muniments at Westminster Abbey, I should feel particularly obliged if he would be kind enough to supplement it with a translation. Several words in it—to me, at least—present difficulties, or leave me more or less uncertain as to their English equivalents, *e.g.*, *cumba*, *solidatus*, *grutum*; and the word transcribed as "hops" would almost appear to be (equally with *cumba*), the name of some measure. Is it entirely wrong to understand "xx hops [*sic*] de brasio et x de gruto, et iij cumbas avene," as meaning "20 measures of malt, and 10 of the same measures of oatmeal, and 3 coombs of oats"?

As to the date of the earliest mention of hops in England; on the one hand, Chambers's 'Cyclopædia' (1779) states that hops (meaning probably the cultivation of them) "were first brought into England from the Netherlands in the year 1524; they are first mentioned in the English statute book in the year 1552, viz., in the 5 & 6 Edw. VI. cap. 5"; and the modern 'Encyclopædia' of the Brothers Chambers (1890) adds that "for some time after hops began to be used in brewing, a strong prejudice existed against the innovation; and Parliament was petitioned against hops, as 'a wicked weed that would spoil the taste of the drink and endanger the people.'" On the other hand, I have a note that "in the 'Herbarium' of Apuleius (A.D. 1050), the hop (*hymele*) is said to have been put in the usual drinks of England on account of its good qualities." I should be glad if some reader, better-off for books of reference than I am, would kindly tell us who this eleventh-century Apuleius was; and also, if possible, verify the statement and give us his exact words. My own note is only at second hand. JOHN W. BONE, F.S.A.

Sherburne Lodge, Birkdale.

P.S.—From Phillips's 'Dictionary of Biographical Reference' there appears to be some account of this Apuleius in the 'Nouvelle Biog. Générale' (Didot Frères, 1852–66); but the nearest copy to me is unfortunately twenty miles away.

"DICTATE" (8th S. vii. 247; viii. 98).—

> Hear from their lips the vilest nonsense fall,
> Yet think some heav'nly spirit dictates all.
> J. Wolcot, 'The Lousiad,' canto i. *sub fin.*

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

'KALEVALA' (8th S. viii. 88, 156).—Does not MR. PLATT make rather bold in declaring that the usual pronunciation (accentuation, should it not be?) by English men of letters of this name is incorrect? I can assure him that Italians and Frenchmen pronounce it precisely as do the English. It is true we are too often fated to bungle over foreign words of even fewer than four syllables. In this instance our information about the word has come direct from a smart dynasty of scholars, and I believe our pronunciation to be as nearly as possible correct.

According to MR. PLATT, his Finnish friend

"always accents it on the first and last syllables," —thus, *Kálĕvălá;* and his Finnish friend must know. If this is so, I dare to think the gentleman in question is attempting to establish a monopoly in the word. It would be interesting to hear his versions of certain other fine polysyllable words whose trochaic tendency so beautifully emphasizes the natural metre of the Finnish language throughout this so-called, and miscalled, epic of the Finns, such as Joukahainen, Luotola, Matkateppo! How, indeed, could the word *Kálĕvălá* fit into any part of these trochaic poems?—

> I will leave thee now for ever,
> Leave thee and thy magic singing,—
> Will return to Kalevala,
> To Wainola's hearths and meadows.

The manner of accentuation of Kaleva, hero, should be *Kă-lēva;* that of Kalevala, *Kále-vă'la.*

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

"MUGGLESWICK" (8th S. vii. 449; viii. 78, 116)—As I suggested in my former note, the probability is that the first part of this word is a proper name. In such cases it is, of course, impossible to go further. Is such a form as Muglan-wic or Muglen-wic traceable? It may be a genitive. The *-wic*, of course, needs no explanation. CHAS. JAS. FÈRET.

MOTTO OF THE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (8th S. viii. 227).—"Lacesset" is said to be the oldest form; see 'N. & Q.,' 6th S. vi. 320, 493.

W. C. B.

To settle this "by authority" may be difficult; but Sir George Mackenzie, of Rosehaugh, Knight, in his 'Science of Heraldrie,' 1680, in the plate of "Scotland's Heraldrie," the motto on the arms of Scotland and also round the jewel of the Order of the Thistle is "Nemo me impune lacessest."

GEO. CLULOW.

Lacessit is given in the 'Encyclopædia Heraldica,' by William Berry, fifteen years registering clerk to the College of Arms, London, in the letterpress of vol. i., and again in the illustration plate cxi. vol. iii.; also in Kearsley's 'Complete Peerage,' 1794. EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

The motto "Nemo me impune lacesset" (attributed to Buchanan) is found on the Scottish coins struck in the years 1579 to 1594; after the latter date *lacesset* is altered to *lacessit.* Sir William Segar, in his MS. work on 'Collars,' *circa* 1600 (pub. 1823), under "Collar and Device of the Thistle or Burr," gives *lacesset;* and Nisbett, in his 'System of Heraldry,' uses the same word. As to the authoritative spelling, I must leave that to others, but will give the opinion of Sir N. H. Nicolas, who says that "'Nemo me impune lacesset' is certainly a most appropriate epigraph in reference to the Thistle," evidently agreeing with Sir George Mackenzie ('Science of Heraldry,' 1680), who makes the following quaint remark:—

> "'Nemo me impune lacesset' is the ancientest Devise now upon record and all praise it as very regular and pretty. But some think it ought to be *Lacessit*, because the present time shows best the nature of the thing, yet *Lacesset* has more of the daring and Gallantry."

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

COLNE PRIORY (8th S. viii. 248).—Colne Priory was in Essex, and first founded by Aubrey de Vere soon after the Conquest. It was a monastery of Benedictines, dedicated to St. Andrew, and was subject to Abingdon. In Steven's addition to Dugdale's 'Monasticon' it is stated that

> "a little before his death, Aubrey, the founder, took upon him the Habit of Religion in this his own House, wherein he dy'd and was here buried."

Camden's 'Britannia' says,—

> "Of the thirteen Earls of Oxford buried at Earls Coln there remained in Weever's time eight monuments; there are at present only three, removed from the Priory at the Dissolution into the Parish Church.....The Priory Church stood at the bottom of the hill: its site is occupied by the offices of the Priory house, which was inhabited and modernized in this century."

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

The parish inquired for is one of four contiguous Colnes, lying along the upper part of the river of that name in North Essex. They are distinguished respectively by the prefixes Wakes, Earls, and White, and the suffix Engaine, from their different manorial lords. In Earls Colne the De Veres had one of their chief mansions, and Aubrey de Vere, first Earl of Guisnes, and grandfather of Aubrey de Vere, first Earl of Oxford, founded a Priory of Benedictines there *circa* 1100, in the church attached to which thirteen out of the twenty earls of that line are buried. Of the priory very slight traces remain. Three of the tombs are preserved in the mansion erected on its site, but the founder's tomb has disappeared. The tomb of the fifteenth earl is still existing in the church of Castle Hedingham, six miles distant, where the fine keep of the principal castle of the De Veres stands intact.

GEO. RICKWORD.

Colchester.

The place referred to is Earls Colne, in Essex. Though the priory church has long since disappeared, four tombs of the De Veres remain in a cloister built for their reception by the late Mr. Carwardine, of the Priory House. Earls Colne is a picturesque village on the river Colne, about eight miles from Castle Hedingham, which was the principal seat of the great Earls of Oxford, where one of the finest Norman keeps in England may be seen. I. C. GOULD.

Colne Priory is at Earls Colne, near Halstead, Essex, a place called after the De Veres, Earls of

Oxford, who were lords of the manor here from the Norman Conquest till 1583. Alberic, or Aubrey, de Vere founded the priory (Benedictine) before 1100, and afterwards himself took the vows. He and his wife (sister of William the Conqueror), and many succeeding De Veres, including thirteen Earls of Oxford, are buried here, and some beautiful effigies in alabaster and in wood remain in the present priory. Little, if any, trace of the actual edifice can be found, the present house being mostly modern. L. B.

POPE JOAN (8th S. viii. 107, 218).—This round game on the cards—and a mirthful one it was—used to be common enough some fifty years ago, and was played on a circular board with compartments, having coloured figures at the sides. It was said to have originated when the divorce of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Aragon was pending, about 1526. Miss Strickland, in her 'Life of Anne Boleyn,' in the 'Queens of England,' has the following interesting note upon its origin :—

"Pope Julius's game, which was at this time so greatly in vogue in the court of Henry VIII., was probably the origin of the vulgar [*sic*] round game called in modern times Pope Joan. The various points in that game, such as matrimony, intrigue, pope, and the *stops*, appear to have borne significant allusion to the relative situations in the royal drama of the divorce, and the interference of the Pope and his agents in preventing the king's marriage with his beautiful favourite Ann Boleyn. .....In the 'Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.' it is called Pope July's Game, in evident mockery of Julius II., the copy of whose *brevs* of dispensation had been lately procured by Catharine of Aragon as an important document in favour of the legality of her marriage with Henry VIII."—Vol. iv. p. 228, 8vo., 1842.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

ROBIN OF RIDSDALE (8th S. viii. 228).—Robin of Redesdale has been identified with Sir Robert Hildyard, concerning whom see Poulson's 'Holderness,' ii. 469. The 'Dictionary of National Biography,' xxvii. 258, says he was Sir William Conyers. There is an article on Robin of Redesdale, by Maria Norris, in the *Ladies' Companion*, October, 1851. W. C. B.

Robin of Redesdale was Robert Hilyard, who headed a rising of Northern farmers against an unpopular rent-charge in kind, payable from the time of King Athelstan, at first to the royal hounds, I think, and after King Stephen's time to the hospital of St. Leonards—a thrave of corn from every ploughland. Robin headed fifteen thousand insurgents, who talked of marching south and setting the kingdom right. He was defeated by the Earl of Northumberland, taken prisoner, and beheaded on the field. The whole matter seems to have taken up a few months of 1468. There seems no particular resemblance to Robin Hood. T. W.

"ABIF" (8th S. viii. 228).—In spite of MR. DORR's certainty, the word does come from the Hebrew. It is that which is translated in the A.V. "my father's," though most modern commentators think that the case is accusative, not genitive, that Hiram or Huram is the workman, and not the king's father, and accordingly give the word some such meaning as "master-workman."

C. F. S. WARREN, M.A.

Longford, Coventry.

This is the word rendered "his father" in both the Authorized and the Revised Version of 2 Chronicles iv. 16, and "my father's" in 2 Chronicles ii. 13. Luther left it untranslated, regarding it probably as a title of honour, which it most likely was. ST. SWITHIN.

MAYPOLES (8th S. viii. 184).—R. R.'s interesting note offers an answer to a question which, so far as I was aware, had never been asked, for I should have thought it would be almost as easy to raise a garland on a pole as it is to hoist a flag. The maypole at Ovington, Yorkshire, which I had frequent opportunities of observing earlier in the century, was not constructed in the manner R. R. describes, neither is the "restored" example, which I saw a few months ago at Naburn, enriched with grease all over, and by a coveted leg of mutton near the top. At p. 100 of Edmund F. King's 'Ten Thousand Wonderful Things' is a cut representing a maypole at St. Briavel Castle, Forest of Dean, concerning which it is stated that it "is about sixty feet high; about half-way up is the rod to which it was usual to fasten the garlands and ribbons." But when May games were in their vigour, it is probable that the pole was annually renewed; if not, what does Stubbes mean—I quote him *vid* Strutt—when he says :—

"Against Maie-day, Whitsunday, or some other time of the year, every parish, towne, or village, assemble themselves, both men, women, and children; and either all together, or dividing themselves into companies, they goe some to the woods and groves, some to the hills and mountaines, some to one place, some to another, where they spend all the night in pleasant pastimes, and in the morning they return, bringing with them birche boughes and branches of trees to deck their assemblies withal. But their chiefest jewel they bring from thence is the Maie-pole, which they bring home with great veneration, as thus—they have twentie or fourtie yoake of oxen, every oxe having a sweete nosegale of flowers tied to the tip of his hornes, and these oxen drawe home the May-poale, their stinking idol rather, which they covered all over, with flowers and herbes, bound round with strings from the top to the bottome, and sometimes it was painted with variable colours, having two or three hundred men, women, and children following it with great devotion. And thus equipped it was reared with handkerchiefes and flagges streaming on the top."—'Sports and Pastimes,' p. 352.

The decoration of the exterior of houses by means of "birche boughes" has a very charming effect. It may be studied in North Germany at

Whitsuntide, and on the festival of Corpus Christi elsewhere, when "birks" and the Catholic faith flourish side by side. ST. SWITHIN.

GRETNA GREEN (8th S. vi. 248).—May I bring to the notice of MR. BOUCHIER, if he has not already read it, an article on 'Gretna Green' in the *Pall Mall Magazine* of September, vol. vii. p. 144? in which it is stated that the name of a Bourbon Prince of Naples appears in the Gretna registers. The following is an extract from the article in question:—

"As the Gretna parsons had not enjoyed a liberal education, and were not well versed in modern languages, there was a considerable difficulty when foreigners applied for their services. Once, when the daughter of a neighbouring country gentleman was riding through the toll-bar, Murray came out in much agitation and implored her to assist in marrying two Germans, whose speech he was totally unable to understand; but the young lady refused to put her finger in the matrimonial pie."

CELER ET AUDAX.

BULL-ROARER (8th S. vii. 7, 98, 158, 258, 334, 457; viii. 12, 55, 114, 237).—Of course if the phrase "a lauder of the acted time," which I was foolish enough to write, were a translation at all of "laudator temporis acti," it would be most bald and inaccurate. But I never meant it for a translation; it is not translating to reproduce the identical Latin words in their English form. "Balbus was edifying a wall" would be no translation of "Balbus muram ædificabat," though Longfellow did write in the 'Golden Legend'—

—— the names of all who had died
In the convent since it was edified.

I remember reading somewhere—perhaps MR. TERRY has too—about "expelling nature with a fork," which is an exact parallel to what I wrote; and if MR. TERRY ever looks into the Douay Bible he will find plenty of such phrases; it was a fancy, too, of Neale's in his hymn versions. Also I suppose MR. TERRY, like most people, uses the expression "that goes without saying," which is no translation, though a literal reproduction, of "cela va sans dire."

C. F. S. WARREN, M.A.

Longford, Coventry.

HAY IN CHURCH AISLES (8th S. viii. 206).—The following is a cutting from "Peter Lombard's" notes in the *Church Times* of 13 Sept.:—

"In reply to 'C. A. L.'s' query (Aug. 16) the Vicar of Oakham with Langham sends some very interesting particulars. 'On the Sunday after the Feast of St. Peter in each year the floor of this [Langham] church is strewed with grass; but, unlike the custom at Barrowden Church, where grass remains six weeks, commencing with the feast, it remains here only on the feast Sunday. There is a small piece of land in the parish which was left for the purpose of supplying the grass for the church floor. The origin of the bequest is not known, but it was faithfully performed, probably for several hundred years, until a few years ago, when, owing to the non-residence of the minister and the supineness of the churchwardens, it was allowed to be retained by those who had no right to it whatever; the land had always been held by the sexton for the time being until the present official entered on his duties, when the descendant of his predecessor refused to give up possession, because, as he alleged, it had been in his family for many years. Its wrongful detention was brought before the notice of the magistrates sitting in petty sessions at Empingham, but in consequence of the question of title being raised, they had no jurisdiction. The vicar is still bent on getting to the bottom of this business. Similar bequests are attached to other parishes. At Clee the church is strewn with grass on Trinity Sunday, when the feast is held, the grass used being mown from the churchyard. There is a tradition in the parish that an old lady left a little field from which rushes should be mown (not grass) for the purpose of strewing on the floor of the church. The land there has been misappropriated at some remote period, as at Langham. At Old Weston, Hunts, there is about a rood of land, which is enjoyed by the parish clerk on condition of his strewing the hay from it over the church floor on feast Sunday, and letting it remain until service is ended. At St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, it was the custom to strew the church with rushes at the Feast of Pentecost, and to pay the clergyman 30*s.* for preaching three sermons. At Wrigram, Bucks, there is a small piece of land which was left for the purpose of supplying rushes wherewith to strew the church every year on a feast Sunday. The floor in Deptford Church was formerly strewed with green rushes and new grass straw at Christmas. At Glenfield, Leicestershire, there is a piece of land called Church Acre, the profits of which have from time immemorial been enjoyed by the parish clerk on the condition of strewing the church with new hay on the first Sunday after July 5. At Middleton Church is a custom (says Bridges) to strew the church in summer with hay gathered from six or seven swaths in Ash meadow, which have been given for this purpose. The rector found straw in winter. The custom of strewing floors with rushes, hay, or straw was not confined to churches. Peter de Spelman held Brobechurst by serjeantry to find straw for Edward II.'s bed, and Wm. de Aylesbury held a serjeantry in Aylesbury to find straw for Edward I.'s bed, and rushes to strew his chamber and to find a green gorse when he went to that town.'

"PETER LOMBARD."

See also 'Rush-bearing Sunday at Ambleside,' 8th S. ii. 141, 237. CELER ET AUDAX.

It is the custom in Rome, and I have seen it done in some churches in England, to strew the floors of churches on great feasts with bay leaves, which, being trodden upon, emit a sweet odour.

GEORGE ANGUS.

St. Andrews, N.B.

RAIN AT CHERRA POONJEE (8th S. viii. 267).—Cherra Poonjee, or Cherapunji, is on the southern verge of the Khasi Hills of Assam, about 250 miles north-east of Calcutta, lon. 91° 40′ E., lat. 25° 14′ N., altitude 4,100 ft. The rainfall varies greatly in different parts of the station, the average fall per year is over 500 inches, and for June and for July about 116 and 131 inches respectively; 20 inches in one day is not unusual, and on 14 and 15 June, 1876, the reported fall was 63·64 inches,

i. e., 40·80 and 22·84 inches. Full particulars will be found in the *Quar. Jour. Roy. Meteor. Soc.*, viii. (1882), p. 41, and xvii. (1891), p. 146.

G. J. SIMONS.

The rainfall of Cherrapoonji is not fabulous, as a question in 'N. & Q.' would seem to imply. For the cause of the downpour your correspondent should consult any handbook of Indian meteorology. Any ordinary map will show him the situation. W.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Bygone Southwark. By Mrs. E. Boger. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

THOUGH the close connexion that during many years bound her to Southwark has been to a certain extent severed, Mrs. Boger retains the keenest interest in the district with which her life was so honourably bound up, and maintains her close study of its history and antiquities. Continuing her labours in connexion with Southwark, she has added to what is known as the "Bygone Series" a popular and interesting volume upon 'Bygone Southwark.' Six chapters—dealing respectively with historical Southwark and London Bridge, with ecclesiastical Southwark, with its literary and dramatic association, with the local and antiquarian aspects, with its industries, and with its amusements—are followed by a seventh of "Odds and Ends, Shreds and Patches." The history of Southwark has, as Mrs. Boger says, to be written. Many important works dealing with its antiquities and associations have been published, and 'N. & Q.' from the outset up to the present time is a mine of information concerning them. Under the heads of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and St. Mary Overie's a mass of information will be found in the indexes. In the case of ecclesiastical Southwark only is the information in Mrs. Boger's volume carried up to date, the recently "restored glory of St. Saviour's Church" tempting the author to carry her investigations and descriptions beyond the limitations imposed in other cases. The keen theatrical interest that attends the Bankside has been dealt with by most writers on the drama and the stage, and recently and admirably by Mr. Fairman Ordish in his 'Early London Theatres.' A perusal of Mrs. Boger's volume conveys a feeling of regret that the remaining indications of this splendid and picturesque past are so few and difficult to trace as to discourage a pilgrimage. The landmarks in general have, indeed, disappeared before the needs of crowding millions, and the last of the old-fashioned taverns which carried us back to the days of the 'Canterbury Tales' has now vanished and is entirely "bygone." We have little hope that a statue to Shakspeare shall, as Mrs. Boger suggests, be put up on the scene of his triumphs, nor should we experience any great jubilancy in the notion that such was to be erected. Inside the great church which Mrs. Boger would fain see a cathedral are the few genuine remains of the Southwark of Shakespeare's times: the name Edmund Shakspeare cut on the pavement of the choir, and the touching record in the register of burials, under the date 17 March, 1640: "Philip Massinger, a stranger." Concerning the various aspects of the Southwark of past times Mrs. Boger writes with zeal, knowledge, and affection, and her book will convey to numbers who were ignorant before an idea of the great processions which Southwark witnessed and the historical pageants of which it was the scene. As all travellers from the southern road who came to London were bound to cross over London Bridge, Southwark is naturally charged with associations. Upon their marriage at Winchester Philip and Mary, though they came by Richmond, disembarked at the Bishop of Winchester's Stairs, near St. Mary Overie's Church, and next day passed over the bridge from Southwark into London. These and similar proceedings Mrs. Boger accurately describes. Her book will be prized by the local historian and antiquary, and will be read with delight by all interested in London annals. Its illustrations include views of St. Saviour's Church and reproductions of the Frost Fair, the Globe Theatre, the interior of the Swan Theatre by De Witt, the old Tabard Inn, old London Bridge, and other spots of high interest.

AN interesting number of the *Fortnightly* is again mainly political or controversial. The lesson of the late reaction still furnishes matter for reflection. 'English Industry and Eastern Competition' remains a burning subject, and 'National Defence' and 'Foreign Policy' are matters that are ever with us. The Dean of Canterbury writes on 'The Asserted Growth of Roman Catholicism in England,' yet one more matter with which we cannot deal further than in saying it is one of the manifestations of reaction with which Mr. Frederic Harrison concerns himself. The most emphatically literary article in the number, that by Mlle. Blaze de Bury on 'Ferdinand Brunetière,' which is exegetical and critical as well as analytic, may be read with great interest, and is not wholly convincing. In 'The Expressiveness of Speech,' Prof. Wallace opens out a wide subject. It might, indeed, almost be called 'Mouth Gestures and their Results.' Some of the correspondences which the professor detects seem to us, to use his own words, "fantastic imaginings." We are, however, in no position to contest, and must leave, as does the writer, the matter to anthropologists and philologists. 'A Reverie in Rome,' by Mr. Alfred Austin, begins with what strikes one as artificiality, but in the end carries one with it. The Rome depicted, we may say, is that of the winter of 1862, when French Zouaves were marching along the Via San Gregorio.—A much larger space in the *Nineteenth Century* is devoted to literature. Mr. Frederic Harrison himself—though there is a reply from Mr. Mallock to a previous article of his which he will probably regard as also a challenge, and which will leave no fear of his being gravelled for lack of matter—is, in this instance, content with critical functions, and writes warmly in praise of 'Ruskin as a Master of Prose.' Mr. Harrison holds—what, indeed, few will deny—that "in certain qualities, in given ways, and in some rarer passages of his, Ruskin not only surpasses every contemporary writer of prose.....but he calls out of our glorious English tongue notes more strangely beautiful and inspiring than any ever yet issued from that instrument." With this view we, in common with most cultivated Englishmen, agree, and we accept, though our own absolutely favourite passages are not quoted, the instances given of Mr. Ruskin at his best. By the explanation of Ruskin's assonance or consonance we are not wholly convinced. Mr. W. S. Lilly writes on what he calls the 'New Spirit in History,' and is very severe, as was to be expected, upon Froude, who is held to have been congenitally incapable of critically investigating facts. With much that is said by Mr. Coulson Kernahan concerning Frederick Locker-Lampson we are in accord. We doubt, however, whether he did indeed elect "to don the cap and the bells when he might have worn the singing robes of the poet." Some of his verse is excellent, and the 'Lines to a Skull,' some of which are given, have marvellous tenderness and humour. We venture to think,

however, that the man was just the poet he showed himself, and that poetry, when it is there, must come out. The Duchess of Sutherland gives a picturesque and thoughtful account of 'In Germany.' Signor Gennadius writes on 'The Proper Pronunciation of Greek.' Lord Playfair advocates a great University for London, and Mr. Clements R. Markham 'The Need of an Antarctic Expedition,' while Mr. Bent depicts some rough travelling in 'The Land of Frankincense and Myrrh.'—'The Ethics of Translation' opens out *Macmillan's*, and delivers some sound common sense on the impossibility of adequately translating certain works. It is held, "The man who could discover an equivalent in any tongue for Milton's 'liquid lapse of murmuring streams' would certainly be a poet; but even then his poetry would not be Milton's." 'Moll Cutpurse' is a vigorous picture of a virago well known in Shakspearian times. A touching account of Andrew Hamilton is also supplied.—The *Pall Mall* gives an account of 'The Friends of Robert Lowe, Viscount Sherbrooke,' with portraits of Lady Sherbrooke, Sir A. Stephen, the Earl of Selborne, Jowett, and others among the number. The frontispiece consists of Auguste Flameng's 'Homewards.' 'The Westminster Bell' has some fine illustrations of London scenes. Mr. Grant Allen takes 'The Adoration of the Magi' as No. VI. of 'Evolution in Early Italian Art,' and reproduces admirably some fine pictures. 'The Follies of Fashion' has a distinct antiquarian turn, and may be studied with pleasure and advantage. 'On Bell Tones' is also a subject in which many of our readers will be interested.—'A History of the last Quarter Century in the United States,' by the President of Brown University, is continued in *Scribner's*, and is largely occupied with matters concerning Chinese immigration. Among the illustrations are several depicting life in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco. A long and amply illustrated account of the University of Chicago is by a gentleman boasting (it is to be hoped) the cherished name of Robert Herrick. There is nothing lyrical in his contribution, but it is readable. 'American Posters' reproduce many quaint and striking specimens of early theatrical posters, depicting "Joe" Jefferson, "Billy" Florence, and others. Mr. G. W. Smalley gives an account, the result of great personal intimacy, of Thomas Hux'ey, and Mr. Lloyd Osbourne describes, with much interesting detail, the home life of Stevenson at Vailima.—*Temple Bar* gives an account of 'The Sources of Don Quixote,' which will aid greatly the student of that immortal romance. 'Caught Napping' deals with poets, heroes, and others in their hours of repose. A good account of Ferdinand Hiller includes an account also of his friends. A parallel between Wordsworth and Carlyle is not without interest.—Mr. Schlitz Wilson sends to the *Gentleman's* an account of Sudermann, the dramatist, of whom he is a great admirer. 'Bonfires in London Streets' is an antiquarian article of high interest, by Mr. George L. Apperson, in which the exact origin of the word is once more popularized. An interesting 'Chapter in the History of Astronomy' and an essay on *Pope* are also given.—Under the title of 'Exit Roscius,' Mr. Austin Dobson gives, in *Longman's*, an accurate and delightfully written account of the last performances of Garrick. Mrs. Hunt's story of 'Unspoken Water,' which is very sad, embodies a curious and unfamiliar piece of folk-lore. Mr. Walter Herries Pollock sends some supplementary notes on Marseillies. Mr. Lang has not a monopoly of 'At the Sign of the Ship,' in which, explanatorily, Mr. Courthope also has a hand.—Among the many stories in *Chapman's Magazine* 'The Miracle of the Black Cañon' is the wierdest.—The *English Illustrated* supplies a very interesting account of 'Caran d'Ache at Passy,' reproducing many of his designs. Mr. Grant Allen supplies a customary contribution on ancient pictorial art, entitled 'After Francia.' Romney's beautiful Lady Hamilton as Spinstress is among the most striking of the pictures. There is also a curious account of 'The Steeple Jack.'—Two papers on Indian subjects appear in the *CornhiU*, one entitled 'From Chitral to Gilgit,' a second, 'Kashmir.' Both are good. 'Accidents to Birds' opens out a new subject in natural history.—*Belgravia* has a paper on 'The First Three Princesses of Wales,' and a description of 'La Bourboule.'

BREWER'S *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable* (Cassell & Co.) is completed, so far as regards what has hitherto constituted the book. With Part XIV. begins a comprehensive "Bibliographical Appendix," which is likely to add greatly to the utility of the work. This seems likely to spread out over two more numbers, and is a distinguishing feature of the edition.—Cassell's *Gazetteer*, Part XXV. extends from Haughton to Heytesbury, and is enriched with a map of portions of Kent and Sussex. A full account of Hereford and its cathedral forms a conspicuous part of the contents. There are numerous illustrations.

'GLIMPSES OF PEEBLES; or, Forgotten Chapters in its History,' by the Rev. Alexander Williamson, F.S.A. Edinburgh, is just ready, and will be published immediately by Messrs. George Lewis & Co., Selkirk, and by Mr. H. R. Allenson in London.

SOME interesting papers, by Mr. J. T. Page, on Stepney Church, are being published in the *East End News*.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rule. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

Contributors will oblige by addressing proofs to Mr. Slate, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

J. A. J., Calcutta ('A Dream of Fair Women').—The allusion is to Margaret Roper, the daughter of Sir Thomas More, who is said to have removed the head of her father from a pole on which it was placed as a traitor's.

BOOKWORM, Paris ("Rice thrown at Weddings").—Rice is, in this case, supposed to be an emblem of fertility. It is impossible to go further into the question; but see 4th S. ii. and xii. *passim*.

CORRIGENDA.—P. 237, col. 1, l. 27, for "evidences" read *residences*; p. 271, col. 1, l. 10 from bottom, for "superstitious" read *superstitious*.

NOTICE.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

BOOK-PLATES (Ex-Libris) DESIGNED and ENGRAVED, in Mediæval or Modern Styles, on Wood, Copper, or Steel. A Book containing Illustrations of Mediæval Designs on Wood, post free, Twenty-five Stamps.—THOMAS MORING, 32, High Holborn, London, W.C. Established 1791.

MR. GERALD MARSHALL SUPPLIES MATERIAL for FAMILY HISTORIES on moderate terms. Will Abstracts, which are the backbone of Pedigrees, at cheap rates. Advice free.—124, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.

MR. GILDERSOME-DICKINSON, of Eden Bridge, UNDERTAKES GENEALOGICAL and ANTIQUARIAN INVESTIGATIONS Professionally.—For Terms address to 12, Great Turnstile, London, W.C.

TYPE-WRITING.—MSS., Scientific, and of all Descriptions, Copied. Special attention to work requiring care. Dictation Rooms (Shorthand or Type-writing). Usual Terms.—Misses E. B. & I. FARRAN, Hastings House, Norfolk-street, Strand, London (for seven years of 34, Southampton-street, Strand).

PRINTING and PUBLISHING.—To AUTHORS.—Special attention given to the above. Estimates free. Accounts verified by Chartered Accountant.—Address MANAGER, Roxburghe Press, 3, Victoria-street, Westminster.

THE AUTHORS' BUREAU, Limited.—A Literary Syndicate and Press Agency. "A Medium of Communication between Authors, Editors, and Publishers." MSS. negotiated. Interviews by appointment only.—Address the SECRETARY, 3, Victoria-street, Westminster.

AGENCY FOR AMERICAN BOOKS.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, PUBLISHERS and BOOKSELLERS, of 27 and 29, West 23rd-street, New York, and 24, BEDFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C., desire to call the attention of the READING PUBLIC to the excellent facilities presented by their Branch House in London for filling, on the most favourable terms, orders for their own STANDARD PUBLICATIONS, and for ALL AMERICAN BOOKS and PERIODICALS.

Catalogues sent on application.

GLADSTONE'S GOD (of Modern Bishops) and WESLEY'S (of Elizabethan Bishops), their Contrariety (and endless Wars, as foretold in Biblical Prophecies). 2d. W. REEVES, 185, Fleet-street.

THE AUTHOR'S HAIRLESS PAPER-PAD. (The LEADENHALL PRESS, Ltd., 50, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.) Contains hairless paper, over which the pen slips with perfect freedom. Sixpence each. 5s. per dozen, ruled or plain.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BANK, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London. TWO-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand. TWO PER CENT. on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100. STOCKS, SHARES, and ANNUITIES Purchased and Sold.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. For the encouragement of Thrift the Bank receives small sums on Deposit, and allows Interest monthly on each completed £1.

BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY. HOW to PURCHASE a HOUSE for TWO GUINEAS per MONTH.

BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY. HOW to PURCHASE a PLOT of LAND for FIVE SHILLINGS per MONTH.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free. FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

THE OPINION of EVERY ENGLISHMAN is that liberty of speech and action is the birthright of every free man. "Britons never shall be slaves" is one of the most popular of our national songs, and, as a matter of fact, it is impossible for slavery to exist under the protecting shadow of the British flag. In the same manner men cannot remain bound by the tyrannic shackles of disease, if they will place themselves under the healing influence of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. Their success in all parts of the world is now a familiar story; and it is only necessary to say here there is no known disorder that cannot be speedily cured or relieved by them.

Now ready, price 6s. 6d.

A HANDBOOK to the ANCIENT COURTS of PROBATE and DEPOSITORIES of WILLS. By GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, and Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms.

HORACE COX, Windsor House, Bream's-buildings, E.C.

New and Cheaper Edition, price Two Shillings,

CELESTIAL MOTIONS: a Handy Book of Astronomy. Eighth Edition. With 3 Plates. By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

"Has, we are glad to see, reached an eighth edition, which enables this excellent introduction to the facts of astronomy to be brought up to date."—*Guardian*.

EDWARD STANFORD, 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, S.W.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

This Branch of the Library, which has been considerably increased, now contains upwards of 80,000 BOOKS in FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, and ITALIAN for CIRCULATION and SALE.

A Complete List of the New Publications added to the Library is issued every month, and will be sen to any address postage free on application.

CATALOGUE of FOREIGN BOOKS for 1895, 1s. 6d. each.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY (LIMITED) 30-34, New Oxford-street; 241, Brompton-road, S.W.; 48, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., London; and Barton Arcade, Manchester.

STICKPHAST Paste *sticks*.

WM. & GEO. LAW.

COFFEE—SUGAR—TEA.

104, NEW OXFORD-STREET, W.C.

"Honest Water which ne'er left man i' the mire."
'Timon of Athens,' Act I. sc. ii.

"Johannis"

The KING of NATURAL TABLE WATERS.

Supplied under Special Warrant to Her Majesty the Queen.

PROMOTES APPETITE. PREVENTS INDIGESTION.

Mixes equally well with Wine, Spirits, or Milk.

London Prices:—Case of 50 Bottles, 22s.; or 6s. doz. Case of 100 Half-bottles, 35s.; or 4s. 6d. doz. Case of 100 Quarter-bottles, 25s.; or 3s. 6d. doz. Delivered free. Cases and bottles free.

JOHANNIS, LIMITED, 26, Regent-street, S.W. Springs, Zollhaus, Germany

MACMILLAN & CO.'S STANDARD WORKS.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

The CAMBRIDGE SHAKESPEARE. A New and Revised Edition. Edited by W. ALDIS WRIGHT, M.A. LL.D. In 9 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. each.

ÉDITION DE LUXE. 40 vols. 6s. per vol. net.

The GLOBE EDITION. Edited by WILLIAM GEORGE CLARK and WILLIAM ALDIS WRIGHT. Globe 8vo. 3s. 6d.

An Edition printed on India Paper. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.

The VICTORIA EDITION. In 3 vols. Vol. I. COMEDIES. Vol. II. HISTORIES. Vol. III. TRAGEDIES. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. each.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

The COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS of WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. With an Introduction by JOHN MORLEY. With a Portrait. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

POEMS of WORDSWORTH. Chosen and Edited by MATTHEW ARNOLD. Pott 8vo. 2s. 6d. net. Large-Paper Edition. 8vo. 10s. 6d. net. [*Golden Treasury Series.*

The RECLUSE. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Large-Paper Edition. 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS. With a Portrait. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

SELECTED POEMS. Pott 8vo. 2s. 6d. net. Large-Paper Edition. 8vo. 12s. 6d. [*Golden Treasury Series.*

TO BE PUBLISHED IN MONTHLY VOLUMES FROM OCTOBER.
Globe 8vo. 5s. each volume.

The WORKS of MATTHEW ARNOLD. Poems. 3 vols. Essays in Criticism, First Series. Essays in Criticism, Second Series. American Discourses. [*The Eversley Series.*

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

The COMPLETE WORKS of JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. In 7 vols. Crown 8vo. 6s. each.

NARRATIVE and LEGENDARY POEMS. With a Portrait.

POEMS of NATURE. POEMS SUBJECTIVE and REMINISCENT. RELIGIOUS POEMS. With a Portrait.

ANTI-SLAVERY POEMS. SONGS of LABOUR and REFORM. With a Portrait.

MARGARET SMITH'S JOURNAL. TALES and SKETCHES. With a Portrait.

OLD PORTRAITS and MODERN SKETCHES. PERSONAL SKETCHES and TRIBUTES. HISTORICAL PAPERS.

PERSONAL POEMS. OCCASIONAL POEMS. The TENT on the BEACH. With the Poems of ELIZABETH H. WHITTIER, and an Appendix containing Early and Uncollected Verses. With a Portrait.

The CONFLICT WITH SLAVERY. POLITICS and REFORM. The INNER LIFE—CRITICISM.

The POETICAL WORKS. Complete Edition. With a Portrait. Pott 8vo. 4s. 6d.

THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY.

The COLLECTED WORKS of THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY, F.R.S. Globe 8vo. 5s. each. [*Eversley Series.*

Vol. I. METHOD and RESULTS.
Vol. II. DARWINIANA.
Vol. III. SCIENCE and EDUCATION.
Vol. IV. SCIENCE and HEBREW TRADITION.
Vol. V. SCIENCE and CHRISTIAN TRADITION.
Vol. VI. HUME, with Helps to the Study of Berkeley.
Vol. VII. MAN'S PLACE in NATURE.
Vol. VIII. DISCOURSES, BIOLOGICAL and GEOLOGICAL.
Vol. IX. EVOLUTION and ETHICS, and other Essays.

MACMILLAN & CO. London.

Printed by JOHN C. FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, E.C.; and Published by the said JOHN C. FRANCIS, at Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, E.C.—*Saturday, October 12, 1895.*